The Bombay Gazette.

149.

[With Supplement

No. 9.899—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 12. 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 36
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Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy.....As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 5
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines. All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	3½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wants I or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES; EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

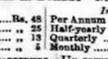
Price per Copy .....As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ELLORA, 2,027 Tons, on THURSDAY, 12th August, 1880, at 2 P.M., calling at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Nagapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the Hooghly for and order weather permitting.

Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the Hooghly for and order weather permitting.

Connections to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-40 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on TUESDAY, 17th August, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwader, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Muareh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on SATURDAY, 14th August, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, HODEIDAH AND JEDDAH.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on MONDAY, 23rd August. Cargo and passengers for Hodeidah and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

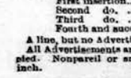
Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th August 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360 „	220 „	80
Port Said	380 „	240 „	90
Messina	500 „	340 „	140
Naples	500 „	340 „	140
Leghorn	500 „	340 „	140
Genoa	500 „	340 „	140
Marseilles	520 „	350 „	145

Including Wine. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1880.
—— to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1880.
—— to sail on MONDAY, 1st November 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

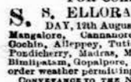
Bombay, 1st July 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,

VIA MALTA.



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	To.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	300	J. Verril ..	21st Aug.
TENTERDEN HALL	2100	300	Jas Shaw.	6th Sept.
EDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd...	To follow.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to

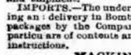
EDWARD BATES & Co. } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. }

Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE

OF

TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.



INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN,

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P.	Nominal.
S. S. HISPANIA	James Laird ..	3550	400	21st Aug.
S. S. MACEDONIA	Thos. Martin..	2772	486	28th Aug.
S. S SIDONIAN	David Kitchen	1253	200	To follow.
S. S. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox.	2245	474	„ „
S. S. INDIA	Geo. K. Read.	2289	500	„ „
S. S. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison.	2060	401	„ „
S. S. OLYMPIA	John Craig . .	2950	421	„ „

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to		
New York		Rs. 600
„ „	Liverpool	„ 500
„ „	Mar cilles and Genoa	„ 450
„ „	Naples	„ 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Mill at Broach, on SATURDAY, the 28th August, at 5 30 p. m., to transact the following business, viz:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and pass the Accounts made up to 30th June 1880.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd to 28th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

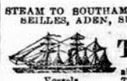
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Broach, 5th August 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	To.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	14th Aug.
(s) ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	21st do.
— TANJORE	2263	450	G. Scrivener	28th do
(s) AUSTRALIA	3661	600	G. F Cates	4th Sept
— MONGOLIA	2835	530	F. M. Edmond	11th do.
(s) KAISAR-I-HIND	4143	700	R. Methven	18th do.
— SURAT	3142	550	W. E. Breeze	25th do
(s) POONAH	3130	550	C. G. Perrins	2nd Oct.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked [s] proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	To.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	G. N. Hector	13th August.
NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	27th do.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	To.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	G. N. Hector	13th August
SIAM	3026	500	A. M. Adamson	27th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th July 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th March 1880.

COL. HAWES' MONSIMBUL ESTATE TEA AGENCY.

THE FIRST AND ONLY EMPORIUM OF THE KIND IN INDIA.

INDIAN TEA SUPPLIERS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

M. H. MAJU & Co. have received on the 14th instant, at their Emporium, a large Consignment of New Season Crop TEA of 1880 from the celebrated and well known "Monsimbul" Garden in Kangra Valley. These Teas are pronounced to be the best in India, of excellent flavour, warranted pure and unadulterated.

THE REDUCTION OF PRICES.

In air-tight tin boxes of 1, 2, and 4 lbs.

Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Rs. 1-12 per lb.; Orange Pekoe, Rs. 1-8; Extra Fine Pekoe, Rs. 1-8; Combination, Rs. 1-8; Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine, Rs. 1-6; Souchong, Extra Fine, Rs. 1-4.

Above 15 lbs. 2 annas less per lb. Wholesale in tin-lined half chests of 56 lbs. three annas o s per lb.

Imperial Family Mixture, Rs. 1 per lb.; Congou, As. 14 per lb.; Bohea, As. 12 per lb.

CAUTION.—To detect fraud by Servants, Masters are requested to destroy Labels over the boxes. None are genuine without our two Stamps on two sides.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

M. H. MAJU & CO.
(M. H. Maju, late partner Morton & Co),
Elphinstone Circle, No. 4, Messrs. Bolton & Co.'s old premises.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

REDUCED RATES.

FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME	£552,906
FUNDS IN HAND	£926,044
CLAIMS PAID	£2,740,587

Policies issued and claims paid by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for Western India.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

LITHO STONES FOR SALE.

ABOUT 5,000 lbs. of SUPERIOR GERMAN QUARRY LITHO STONES, second hand, of various sizes; in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

The above are to be disposed of to make room for fresh material expected from England by the middle of next month.

For prices and other particulars apply at the 'Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row Bombay.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

BREAK AT THE NERBUDDA.

TEMPORARY ARRANGEMENTS having been made for CROSSING the NERBUDDA RIVER, PASSENGERS and PARCELS can now be booked through as usual.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

9th August, 1880.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and of the NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

PURSUANT to the Order made herein by the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT in Chambers, bearing date the 26th day of July last, the whole of the Land, Mill Buildings, Machinery, Stores and other property of the above Company, situate at Colaba, will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on FRIDAY, the 13th day of August next, at 4 o'clock p.m. at the said Mill premises at Colaba.

The sale will be made subject to certain particulars and conditions of sale, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the undersigned, in Apollo Street, Fort, at any time during the week next preceding the day of sale.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Solicitors to the Liquidator.

NOTICE.

ALL SHRAWUCK BRETHREN of our Jain religion residing in this and other Cities and villages in India are aware that a firm styled SETT ANANDJI CALLIANJI has been established at Palitana for a very long time on behalf of the Shrawuck community professing the Jain religion to take care of our sacred Shutrunjaya Hill and the Temples &c., thereon, and to control religious revenues and disbursements. Memorials addressed to Government and the British Authorities in the name of the firm in reference to the said Shutrunjaya Hill and Temples, &c., thereon, are signed by us, and our authorized Agents, and we have been for a long time carrying on business in connection herewith. Although the above system was in force, our Shrawuck brethren are hereby informed that Government have recently on a Memorial addressed to them relating to some business decided that there is no such person as Sett Anandji Callianji who has the right to assume the title of representative of the Shrawuck community in India, and have also decided that it is expedient that persons assuming the title of representatives of such body should, in the usual manner, clearly show, that they have been formally vested with the power to represent those whose interests are alleged to be in their charge. Government having raised this objection, the transmission of all memorials, &c., in reference to the affairs of Shatroonjaya is impeded, whereby matters in dispute with the Thakore Sahib of Palitana in connection with the enumeration, &c., of Shrawuck pilgrims to Shutroonjaya and many other hindrances that have arisen, will probably result in great loss to us. Therefore to remove the objection raised by Government it becomes necessary to convene a meeting of all Shrawuck brethren of our Jain religion to consider and pass resolutions on the following propositions. All the Shrawuck brethren of our Jain religion are informed by this notice that the meeting will be held at Ahmedabad in the Bungalow of Rao Bahadoor Nuggur Seth Premabhai Hemabhai at 11 a. m. on Bhadrawa Vud 1st Sunday, Samvut 1936, corresponding with 19th September, 1880. Considering this to be a matter of grave importance, all the Shrawuck brethren will take the trouble to attend the said Meeting on the said date. If, however, by reason of distance, or owing to any other cause, the Shrawucks of other places are unable to attend the said Meeting, they are requested to call together the Sangh of their cities and villages, and pass resolutions on the following propositions, which the signatures of the persons attending the Meeting, should be forwarded to this place, so as to reach us before the day or time appointed for the Meeting here. If this is not done, it will be taken for granted that resolutions, which may be passed at the Meeting here, have their approval.

PROPOSITIONS.

1. Whether all previous acts performed on behalf of the Shrawuck community in the name of Sett Anandji Callianji for the removal of hindrances on the part of the Thakore Sahib of Palitana in the affairs of, and relating to Shutroonjaya should be confirmed or not.

2. Whether we who have hitherto signed as representatives in above matters should continue to act as such for the future and whether the number of representatives should be increased or decreased.

3. In the event of any appointed representative resigning, or becoming unfit for work, or dying, whether the remaining representatives should be empowered or not to elect a fresh man in his place.

4. Whether representatives appointed at the Meeting should be fully empowered or not to manage in future the business of the Firm styled Sett Anandji Callianji and its branches.

શેઠ પરેમાભાઈ હેમાભાઈ.
i. e. SETT PREMABHAI HEMABHAI.
શા૦ ઉમાભાઈ હથીશીંઘ.
i. e. SHA OOMABHAI HATHEESING.
શેઠ જેયંગભાઈ હથીશીંઘ.
i. e JEYSHUNGBHAI HATHEESING.
શેઠ મગનભાઈ કરમચંદ ત્રીકમદાસ.
i. e. SETT MAGANBHAI KARUMCHUND by TRICUMDASS.
i. e. DULPUTBHAI BHAGOOBHAI.
શા૦ મનસુખભાઈ ભગુભાઈ.
i. e. SHA MUNSOOKBHAI BHAGOOBHAI.
શેઠ મંછારામ ગોકલદાસ.
i. e. MUNCHARAM GOCULDASS.
શા૦ પરશોતમદાસ પુંજાશા.
i. e. SHA PURSOTAMDASS POONJASHAW.

Ahmedabad, 11th July 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SECOND HAND TYPE FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited for the PURCHASE of FOUNTS of SECOND HAND TYPE now forming the newspaper type of the Bombay Gazette. The founts consist of the following approximate quantities:—

Long Primer	about	1,000 lbs.
Bourgeois	„	2,000 „
Brevier	„	1,000 „
Minion	„	1,500 „
Nonpareil	„	1 000 „

Head Rules, Column Rules, Fancy Rules, Dashes, Half Rules, Quarter Rules, Steamer and Ship Blocks, &c., &c.

The above types will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers. Delivery will be made some time about the end of August, soon after the arrival of the P. & O. S.S. Kashgar, bringing NEW TYPE for the Bombay Gazette Daily, the Overland Summary and the Weekly Budget.

The Long Primer, Bourgeois, Minion and Nonpareil founts are in fairly good condition. The Brevier is old. Apply to

THE MANAGER,
Bombay Gazette, Rampart Row, Bombay.

WANTED, one BREAKER LAP MACHINE with TWO BEATERS. One Finisher Lap Machine with one Beater.
Apply to

K. R. CAMA, Acting Secretary,
The Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 11th August 1880.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN and NATIVE DIVER, with Pumps, Helmets, &c. to go up-country. Particulars may be ascertained from Undersigned.

GEO. HILEY,
Officiating Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department.
Bombay, Port Storekeeper's Office, Rampart Row, 12th August 1880.

B. V. R. ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THE HONORARY TREASURER begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the RECEIPT of the following SUBSCRIPTIONS towards the Games:—

Brigadier General Aitchison, C. B.	Rs. 10
Hon. F. L. Latham	„ 10
F. Vouilion, Esq.	„ 25

THE VICTORIA CAMP BEDSTEAD

IS the most comfortable CAMP BEDSTEAD yet invented.
Is very simple and easy of transport.
Is made of wood and only weighs 12 lbs.
Can be packed in a very small compass.
Is well adapted for Shikaree and the Camp.
Pinewood, complete, Rs 8.
Hardwood and head rest, Rs. 12.

Sole Agents,
JOHN ROBERTS, & Co.,
18, Marine Street.

THE SASSOON PRESS COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 17 and 18, Rampart Row, on MONDAY, the 13th day of September, 1880, at 4 o'clock p. m., to receive the Final Account of Liquidation and to confirm the acts of the Liquidators and dissolve the Company.

S. D. SASSOON.
B. B. MODY,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 11th day of August 1880.

TO BE LET, from 1st October next, the desirable BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, Tarwady, now in the occupation of J. E. Rodger, Esq. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, SECOND FLOOR of HOUSE No. 5, Hornby Row, open to the Sea Breeze, above Dr. Craig. Rent Rs. 70. Also the TOP FLOOR of the same house could be had from 1st September next for Rs. 60. Also the GROUND FLOOR could be had for Rs. 40. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

ALSO TWO other FLOORS in Hornby Row. Rent Rs. 125 each. For other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

NOTICE.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

UNDER special arrangements with the BOTANIC MEDICINE COMPANY of Gt. Russell Street, London, Proprietors of Allan's Anti-Fat, TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, beg to announce that their RETAIL PRICE for 6s. 6d. bottles has been REDUCED to

Rs. 3-8 per Bottle Cash,

and as large stocks are now held in Bombay, they are prepared to supply the Trade and large buyers throughout India on the best wholesale terms.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BROACH COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Broach Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hummum Street, on the 20th August, 1880, at 3 o'clock, for the following purpose:—

To authorise the Directors to sell such Machinery or other Property of the Company as they may think fit, the same not being required for the present requirements of the Company.

C. DOUGLAS, Chairman.

Bombay, 11th August 1880.

OFFERS will be RECEIVED up to 3 o'clock of the 20th instant, at the Office of the Mofussil Company, Limited, for the following MACHINERY, the property of the Broach Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited:—

1 Hodgart's Press with Pumps, &c., lying at Ahmednuggur.
1 Boiler and Engine to drive the same, lying at Broach.

Offers will only be considered for the property as and where it lies, and the Directors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer.

Conditions of sale it is to be obtained on application at the Offices of the Mofussil Company, Limited.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—COMMANDERS and OFFICERS of VESSELS are hereby informed that at HAMILTON'S, only three minutes' drive from the Dock, they will find all the accommodation and comfort of a first-class ENGLISH HOTEL and RESTAURANT. Table d'Hote Tiffin, 1-30. Dinner 7-3 p.m. The coolest and most comfortable Billiard Room in Bombay. H. HAMILTON & Co.

MORTON & Co. have received at their EMPORIUM (THE FIRST AND ORIGINAL ESTABLISHMENT OF ITS KIND) this year's SPRING CROP TEAS of some of the SELECT and WELL KNOWN PLANTATIONS in the KANGRA VALLEY. 24, CHURCH GATE STREET. SOLE AGENTS of HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED. POONA AGENTS:—Messrs. MORGAN and BALKRISHNA.

FOR SALE, FRESH CONSIGNMENT of GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE; in quarts Rs. 43-8 and in 2 dzo. pints Rs. 47. To be had at EDULJEE BEJUNJI LAKDAVALA, 139, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a pure Arabian Greyhound BITCH (young) with three pups. Father the same breed as Slut. Well worthy the attention of Rajas and Sportsmen. For particulars apply to Messrs. SOONDY & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, the celebrated Dumlote Teas of Season 1880. Pekoe Souchong Re 1-6 and Pekoe Mixture Re. 1-8 per lb. Apply to D. P. BATHA & Co., 26, Apollo Street.

John Roberts & Co., Billiard Table Manufacturers, have every requisite for Billiard and Bagatelle Tables at their premises, 18, Marine Street. Price Lists on application.

NEAT VICTORIA and good-looking BAY ARAB HORSE FOR SALE. Apply X. Y. Z., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

MEDOC in LITRE and HALF LITRE BOTTLES, Rs. 16 8 per dozen qts. and Rs. 18-8 per two pts. CUTLER, PALMER and Co., Bombay.

FINEST OLD SCOTCH WHISKY FOR SALE at Rs. 24 per dozen. W. M. MACAULAY and Co., 24, Apollo Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2-6. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Re. 8, interleaved Rs. 9. Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHOPS and STEAKS, SANDWICHES, HAM, BREAD, and CHEESE, TEA and COFFEE, in five minutes, at PEARSE'S, 23, Rampart Row.

TREACHER AND CO.'S UNEQUALLED SHERRIES.

	Cash Prices Per doz.
YELLOW SEAL SHERRY.—A pure light Spanish Wine, of fair quality and average price	Rs. 17 0
PALE DINNER SHERRY.—An excellent light Wine for general use, in great demand as a good, cheap, and clean drinking Sherry	„ 23 0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good generous dinner Wine, unequalled for price, and well suited for family use	„ 27 0
OLD DRY SHERRY.—Well matured, remarkably soft and dry, and free from acidity	„ 30 0
GOLDEN SHERRY.—A rich nutty flavoured dessert Wine, much admired	„ 30 0
MANZANILLA.—Exceedingly dry, of a fine straw colour, and unsurpassed for delicacy and purity; it is a "perfect San Lucar" Wine, of full flavour and firmness	„ 30 0
AMONTILLADO.—A genuine "natural" Sherry of superior quality, very old and choice, one of the driest of the Xerez Wines	„ 38 0

These Wines, selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ AGENCY, are deservedly acknowledged by connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THE CHOICEST INDIAN TEAS

ARE those grown on the Estates of the Kousanie Tea Company, Limited, situated in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India. These Teas are noted for boldness of leaf and fulness of flavour, and for superiority of quality have been awarded

Ten Medals and Ten Prizes at Exhibitions in India, England and Paris.

	Cash Prices.		Cash Prices
Kousanie Mixture	2 lb. pkt. Rs. 3 4	Finest Pekoe	2 lb. pkt. Rs. 3 4
Ditto	5 lb. cat'y „ 8 0	Green Hyson	1 lb. pkt. „ 1 14
Fine Souchong	2 lb. pkt. „ 3 4	Treacher's Own Mixture	2 lb. pkt. „ 2 8
Ditto	5 lb. catty „ 8 0	Household Tea, a broken leaf, per lb.	0 12

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER SMITHS AND OPTICIANS.

A SPLENDID STOCK in hand of the following Goods:—

Gentlemen's Gold Watches, Crystal, Half Hunting and Hunting Keyless Levers, full Jewelled, Chronometer balance, suitable for presentation.

Minute and Quarter Repeaters, Chronographs Independent Centre Seconds, Perpetual Calendars, Clock Watches, &c., of high class finish.

Ladies' Gold Watches Keyless Open Face, Half Hunting and Hunting, with beautifully engraved cases. Gentlemen's Silver Hunting and Open-faced Levers, in every style, an immense stock to select from. Ladies' Silver Watches in every new style. Keyless German Silver Railway, Shikar, and Campaign Watches.

An assortment of fine London finished Jewellery, consisting of Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, Necklets, Bracelets, &c., &c.

Optical Goods by A. Menist, of London and Amsterdam, for whom we are Sole Agents in the Bombay Presidency.

None but skilled European workmen are employed in the Repairing Department.

Catalogues and Menist's pamphlet free on application. Goods can be sent by Value Payable Post.

2, Hummum Street, Bombay. 1, East Street, Poona.

MEIFFRE NEVEU AND CIE.,
AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.
NOW REMOVED TO RAMPART ROW AND CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

Dark Cambric Costumes, from	Rs. 15 to 25	Long Sealskin Jackets, from	Rs. 75 to 4
Navy Serge do. do.	„ 25 to 40	Do. Astrakan do. do.	„ 35 to 4
Thick Tweed do. do.	„ 25 to 50	Worn Ulsters do. do.	„ 15 to 2
Warm Home-spun do. do.	„ 20 to 45	Rain-coats do. do.	„ 14 to 1
Guernsey quilted do. do.	„ 35 to 65	Alpaca Cache Poussières	„ 12 to 1
Norfolk travelling with extra Jacket	„ 45 to 75	Scotch Linen Dust Coats	„ 8 to 1
Warm Cashmere Dressing Gown, lined flannel	„ 18 to 28	Dark Cambric Petticoats	„ 5 to 1
Warm Oxford Jackets, from	„ 15 to 30	Worn Petticoats	„ 8 to 2

Complete Outfits for Ladies and Children, ready for wear.

Flannel in different Colors.
Waterproof Sheeting.
Cotton and Merino Stockings.
Ladies' Undervests.
Tweed Hats.
Terai, Hats.
Fancy Deck Hats.
Sealskin Caps.
Alexandra Jackets.
Scarfs.
Scotch Mauds.
Mufflers and Wrappers.
Blankets.
Bathing Gowns,
Towels.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Paper Collars and Cuffs.
White and Colored Handkerchiefs.
Neckties and Frchus.
Sponges.
Toilet Requisites.
Fitted Bags complete.
Boots and Shoes.
Folding Deck Chairs.
Ladies' Trunks.
Travelling Boxes.
Hat Boxes.
Soiled Linen Bags.
Leather Purses.
Air Pillows.
Rezais [Indian Quilts].
Rug's straps.
Silk Umbrellas.
Parasols.
Tin Baths.
Nail Brushes.
Tooth Brushes.
Hair Brushes in Cases.
Combs and Powders.
Perfumes.
Soap Boxes.
Luggage Labels,
Pins.
Work Boxes, &c, &c.

NOTE ADDRESS:

RAMPART ROW & CHURCH GATE STREET,
AUX VILLES DE FRANCE.

[FIFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.]

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1880.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

The Publication for 1880 contains

BEAUTIFULLY EXECUTED LITHOGRAPHS

OF THE

PRINCIPAL PUBLIC BUILDINGS

IN

BOMBAY,

THE CAVES OF ELEPHANTA,

THE QUEEN'S AND PRINCE OF WALES'S STATUE, &c.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE, Rs. 5-4; ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings

The "Guide" contains an increased amount of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; while the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HERR BITTERSMANN'S
GRAND CONCERTS
EVERY EVENING
AT
TEMPLE BAR.
COMMENCING AT 9 P.M.
ADMISSION BY REFRESHMENT TICKET, Re. 1.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY*, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 11.

VERY little change is reported in any of the Home markets in yesterday's telegrams, and the business here to-day has been as dull as it is well possible for it to be.

Consols in London yesterday were ¼ lower, being quoted at 98¼. French Rentes, on the other hand, showed an advance of ½, and were quoted at Frs. 119½. In Indian Government Securities, Fours were unchanged at Rs. 80¾, Fours-and-a-half were quoted at Rs. 87½ or ¼ decline.

The market rate of discount was still quoted at ½ below the Bank rate.

In the General Produce markets no important changes have taken place, but both Seeds and Wheat are dull. In Metals a decline of 10s. per ton in Australian Copper is reported.

In Manchester the Piece Goods market yesterday was quiet at Friday's rates, and in Liverpool Cotton was dull. The day's sales were 6,000 bales, of which 600 bales were Surats. Prices were the same as on Monday.

The New York telegrams quote a further decline of ·05 cents per lb. in Futures, but ready Mid. Upland is still quoted at 11 9-16 per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. oprts to date are as follows:—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Tuesday's Receipts..	1,000	800	600
Four days' „	4,000	2,100	1,700
Total since 1st Sept....	4,884,600	4,433,500	4,227,800

BAR SILVER in London yesterday was weak at 52½d. per oz., which shows a further decline of ¼.

STERLING EXCHANGES has been very quiet here throughout the day, and with the decline in the value of Silver in London, rates here have given way a further 1-32d. per Rupee. The usual disinclination to do business in Bills on Wednesday has prevailed, until the particulars of the sale of Council Bills in London is known. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	...1s. 8 7-32d.	per Re.
„ Telegraphic	...1s. 8 3-16d.	„
„ 2 months' sight.	1s. 8 11-32d.	„
Credits 8 „	...1s. 8 7-16d.	„
Documents 3 „	...1s. 8 15-32d.	„
Francs 3 „	...2·16	„

On Calcutta rates are unaltered at ¼ premium for demand drafts and ½ discount for 60 days' sight bills.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market is dull with hardly any business doing in any descriptions. Quotations are as follows:—

Four per cents..... .....Rs.	95 to Rs. 96
Fours-and-a-half per cent...	104¼ „ 104½
Port Trust Bonds	94½
Municipal 5 per cent. Loan.	103½

SHARES.—The market is fairly steady without any particular change in values. As usual the chief fluctuations have been in mill shares. Alfreds have advanced Rs. 5, Dhurrumseys Rs. 5, Jewras Balloo Rs. 15, Manockjee Petits Rs. 5, Morarjees Rs. 5, New Great Eastern Rs. 15, Prince of Wales Rs. 5.

COTTON.—The only business reported to-day, exclusive of the purchases for local consumption, consists of the sale of 100 bales Akote, February delivery, at Rs. 215 per candy, of which Europeans were sellers and native buyers. We quote:—

Old Good Oomra	Rs.	208 per candy.
F. G. F. „	„	203 „
G F. „	„	198 „
Old Good Dholleras	„	206 „
G F. „	„	197 „
G. F. Compta	„	198 „

LINSEED is quite unaltered at Rs. 6·12 per cwt.

OF RAPESEED there are more sellers than buyers at Rs. 6 per cwt.

WHEAT keeps steady at Rs. 32 per candy for White and Rs. 27 to Rs. 28 per candy for Red.

FREIGHTS are quite unaltered in every respect. The nominal rates are still 30s. per ton for Liverpool and 20s. per ton (paid here at par) for the Mediterranean and Adriatic.

PIECE GOODS.—The market is very quiet and prices are tending in buyers' favour.

COALS are quiet. No business has been reported to-day.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	21,000	500	500	5 p. ct	696½
Bank of Bengal	45,000	500	all	8 do	756
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	500	all	8 do	625xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£			
Agra Bank	10,000	10	all	3 do	132
Chartd Bk. I. & C.....	40,000	20	all	6 do	275
Chartd Mercantile	20,000	25	all	6 do	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	250	all	8 do	409
National Bank of India.	87,500	375	124	5 do	103
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do	276

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton.....	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,025
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	all	15 p.ct	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125	1,175
Apollo Press Co., (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	32	4·0
Bellary	625	1,000	1000	20 p. c	500
Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.....	600	500	all	50	445
New Indian Press	1,200	250	250	10	130
Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co	1,400	250	all	10	39
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,500	1,380	40	625
Dholleras Press and Ginning Co	600	300	all	15	200
East India Press Co....	700	1,000	1,000	100	1,010
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	50	1,850
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	50	455
Hemmee Press Co.....	400	2,000	750	5	534
Mofussil Co.....	3,125	400	400	30	275
Prince of W. Press	125	....	1,400	70	750
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., ...	100	1,500	750	110	1,220
Suneon Press Co.....	300	500	500	25	375
Vulkart's Press Co.	425	1,000	all	50	630

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall, 1,347 tons, Captain R. Collin, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs C. L. Demper, Mr. Latimer, Mrs. Feran, and Mr. T. T. Watson.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Punjaub, 685 tons, Captain P. H. Tanzel, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Surg. P. J. Damania, Surg. Faulkner, Lieut. D. R. F. Anckettill, Lieut. J. S. Brown, one clerk, Mr. James Allen, Mr. Nanio, Mr. E. Mackenzie, 152 followers, Mr. F. H. M. Whitfield, and 10 deck.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
11	Branksome Hall ... DeCourcey	Collin..... Owen	Liverpool. Moulmein.

The steamer Punjaub, Tanzel, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Pashambs, to Kurrachee, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
6 Timor (s) .....Jent ..... Kurrachee, July 26.
Khandalla (s)....Smith ..... Bombay, July 15.
Memnon ..... Wass ..... Bombay July 14.
Baron Aberdare.....Blomfield .....Cape Town, July 7.
7 Maharaja (s) .....Bullock .....Singapore, July 3.
Eugenie..... Otto ..... Pondicherry, July 29.
Blairgowrie ..... Dark ..... Mauritius, July 10.
Glenroy.....Krokstedt.....Jedda, July 11.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 7.—Steamers Mecca, City of Edinburgh, Chyebassa, Satar and Busheer. Ships Lammermoor, Slieve Roe and Carnarvonshire. Barques Saint Maur and Malacca.

PASSENGERS.

Per Baron Aberdare—Leonara Anne Blomfield.
Per Khandalla—From Madras—Captain Coife and 1 Native.
Per Blairgowrie—Mr Banten.
Per Maharaja—Mr Louis Dinelli.
Per Glenroy—Mrs Krokstedt, 2 children and Native servant and 3 Natives deck.
Per Eugenie—Dr F Breen, D Ovia and 61 Natives.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
7 Tanjore (s) .... Calcutta.
8 Mongolia(s)..... ..... London.
9 Henzada (s)..... ..... Coconada.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.
Tanjore (s)..... ..... London.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per P and O Co's s s Tanjore, from Calcutta, Aug 7:—From Calcutta to Madras—Mr West, Mr Westland, Mr and Miss Wilson To Galle—Syed Jahese. To Melbourne—Mr Norman, and Mrs Brown and son. To Aden—Mr Hon. To Venice—Mrs Vaughan, and Mr T Weber. To Southampton—Mrs Fitoss.
Per P and O Co's s s Mongolia, Aug 8:—From Southampton to Madras—Lt-Col and Mrs Armstrong, child, Miss E Milne. From Brindisi—Mr R C Creighton. From Suez—Mr and Mrs Poulin and daughter, and Mr and Mrs Mountcland. From Melbourne—Mr R Parsons. From Southampton to Calcutta—Dr J Laing, Mr and Mrs Rustomjee, Mr J Beck. From Malta—Mr and Mrs Aspher, Miss and Master Asper, 2 children, and Mr Aspher. From Venice—Mr S Lovelock. From Melbourne—Mr G Weeks.
Per s s Henzada, from Coconada, Aug 9:—Lieut-Col Carnegy, Mayor Wrougton, Capt Greenaway, Surg Damia, Maj J B Laggett.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per P and O Co's s s Tanjore, from Madras, Aug 8:—To Southampton—Rev G and Mrs Warlow, Surgeon-Major Walter Fry, and Mr Sayers. To Venice—Mr C J Jamieson. To Sydney—Mr A Stoddard, and Mr. W E Bayley. To Melbourne—Patrick Walsh.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 11.

FOR HAVRE.

Inchmurree s—100 bales cotton L Singer and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra s—15 cwts dry ginger Shaik Mahamed Abdool Latif.

FOR SUEZ.

Sumatra s—92 cwts coffee Caywally Tyebally and Son, 6 cwts hemes, Womersbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ellora s—146 bales cotton Dasea Keerpal, 15 bales cotton Ramgopall Foolchund.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—31 bales cotton Sir Charles Forbes and Co, 11 cases sharkfins and fishmaws Goolamhoosein Janmahomed, 2 cases peacock feathers Bundally Sons, 130 bales twist David Sassoon and Co, 7 chests opium Pallonjee Framjee, 24 chests opium N J Abraham, 43 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co, 19½ chests opium Hajee Adum Esmail and Co, 74 bales cotton Hajee Essac Elias.

FOR SHANGAI.

Lombardy s—36 chests opium Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co, 23 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co, 30 chests opium Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, 45 chests opium M S Gubbay and Co.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 12.

[Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE.]

[APPEAL COURT.]

Motion

The Empress of India vs Allarukia Peerbhoy.

To hear a Petition.

80-72—Prescot and W—Vithal Bhawoo and another vs Pandoorang Bhawoo.

To Revive Taxing Master's Taxation.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866 and in the matter of the Mandvie Spinning, Weaving and Press Company, Limited.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

532-79—Rahimtoola M Sayani—Lohabia vs Jeffersbhoy Goolam Hoosein—Macfarlane and G.

648-79—Macfarlane and G—Jeffersbhoy Goolam Hoosen vs Mahomedbhoy Rowjee and another—Rahimtoola M Sayani.

211 80—Hearn C and L—Cassibai vs Vuesonjee Hurrydass—Muljee and B.

618-79—Pestonjee K—Cowasjee Fuckirjee Parelwalla vs Dingo Mansei de Silna and another—H W Payne.

27-80—Jefferson B and D—Peroobai vs Vurjeewundass Madhowdass and another—Prescot and W.

68-80—Hearn, C and L—Sde Esperance and others vs L de Souza and others—Tobin and R.

109-79—Tobin and R—Shapurjee Rustomjee Mistry vs Dossabhoy Bezonjee and others—Ardesir and H.

156-80—R M Sayani—Hoorbai vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee and others—S W Payne and Janardhen and H.

80-79—Ardesir and H—Chotalall Joogalbhoy vs Premchund-Raychund—Smith and F.

79-80—Hearn C and L—Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia and another vs the Nursey S & W Co, Ld—Ardesir and H.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

428-79—Hearn, C and L—Munchershaw Bezonjee vs the New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy S and W Co—Crawford and B. —Part heard.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice MARRIOTT.]

For investigation under Sec. 406 of Act X of 1877.

In person Aderjee Eduljee Golakhar and another vs Maneckjee Eduljee and another—C Tyebjee.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

46-80—A F Turner (for paupers)—Lilbai and another vs Thacker Pragjee Pudumsey and another—Balkrishna and B.

247-80—Tobin and R—Dhunbai and another vs Morarjee Mooljee—Khunderrao M.

280-80—Khunderao vs—Morarjee Muljee vs Dhunbai and another.

90-80—Muljee and B—Ahmedbhoy Jamalbhoy and others vs Currim Mahomed Jamal and others—Khunderao M.

186-80—Balkrishna and B (for pauper)—Nurbudabai vs Madhew Narayen and others—In person.

213-80—Shapurjee and T—Wagjee Karijee vs Mooljee Canjee—Hore, C and B.

330-79—Shamrao P—Gomroobai vs Danjee Seeva Thakore and another—C Tyebjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 10.

Greatorex, Lieut, Comt Depôt on duty, from Secundrabad.

AUGUST 11.

Bradford, Surg. on duty, from Secundrabad.
Sagar, Surg Major, on duty, from Secundrabad.
Lane, Lieut, 13th Hussars, on leave, from Lucknow.
Davidson, Surg Major, on duty, from Poona,
Campbell, Major, 33rd Regt, on sick leave, from Lucknow.
Eicum, Surg, on duty, from Madras.
Crosse, 2nd Lieut, 12th Lancers, on leave, from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 11.

Bayly, Captain, R A, on duty, to Poona.
Prideaux, Captain, 6th, Bombay N I, to rejoin, to Neemuch.
Brown, Lieut, 33rd Regt, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Dalphin, 2nd Lieut, 4th Regt, from leave, to Poona.

EXTRACT FROM GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, August 10.

With reference to G G O No 597 of the 7th instant, the undermentioned medical officers are directed to proceed forthwith to join the Corps to which they may be posted under instructions which will be communicated to them by the Surgeon General H. M's Forces. They will travel expeditiously at the public expense by Dak, Rail, and Steamer (as may be necessary) under clause I [c] para, 183, Part I, and Clause VI para 169 part II, of the Transport Regulations:—

Surgeon Majors R H Batty; and J Davidson.

Surgeons C W MacRury; J W Clarkson; O H Channer; C Monks; W K Hatch; K S Nariman: P J Damania; and A S Faulkner.

A. G. SPENCER, Captain,
Offg. Asst. Adjt. General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Aug. 10.)

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon A Rivers Thompson, C S I, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Govr Genl of India, reported his departure from Bombay per steamer Teheran on the afternoon of 3rd July 1880.

The Hon W Ainslie, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has been permitted to resign H M's B C S, from 1st June 1880.

Consequent on the promotion of the Hon C Grant, C S, to the office of Judl Commr in the Central Provinces, the following appointments are made from 17th June 1880:—

Mr J W Neill, C S, Secy to the Chief Commr and Offg Commr to be Commr.

Mr J W Chisholm, Inspr Genl of Police and Jails, to be Secy to the Chief Commr.

Mr F Venning, C S, Depy Commr, 1st Class, to be Inspr Genl of Police and Jails, but to continue to officiate as Commr.

Col R M Playfair, Depy Commr, 2nd Class, to be Depy Commr, 1st class.

Lieut Col J L Loch, Depy Commr, 3rd Class, to be Depy Commr, 2nd Class.

Mr L Neill, C S, Commr of Excise, Inspr Genl of Registration and Supdt of Stamps, to be Depy Commr, 3rd Class.

Maj M M Bowie, Depy Commr, 4th Class, to be Commr of Excise, Inspr Genl of Registration, and Supdt of Stamps.

Maj J W Macdougall, Assist Commr, 1st Class, to be Depy Commr, 4th Class.

Maj T A Scott, Assist Commr, 2nd Class, to be Assist Commr, 1st Class.

Maj T W Hogg, Assist Commr, 3rd Class, to be Assist Commr, 2nd Class.

Mr S H Hennessy, Supernumerary Assist Commr, to be Assist Commr, 3rd Class.

Surg-Maj A Stephen is appointed to officiate as Statistical Officer to the Govt of India in the Sanitary and Medical Depts, during the absence on leave of Surg Maj J L Bryden, M D, or until further orders.

H M's Secy of State for India has permitted the undermentioned Sr Chaps of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Estab to retire from the service, from the dates specified opposite their names:—

The Rev P J Jarbo, M A, 2nd May 1880.
The Rev J W Young, M A, 30th July 1880.

H M's Secy of State for India has sanctioned the transfer of the Rev T C Shepherd, B A, a Jr Chap, from the Bengal to the Bombay Ecclesiastical Estb.

Mr L A W Rind, Assist Consvr of Forests of the 1st Grade is granted subsidiary leave for 30 days, from 18th June, and furlough to Europe for 1 year, under Sec 8, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, from 18th July 1880.

Mr L A W Rind, Assist Consvr of Forests of the 1st Grade, formerly attached to the N W P and Oudh, will, on return from the leave granted him in Notification No 463F, dated 31st ult, be posted to the Central Provinces.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Notification No 86-G-P., dated 21st Apl 1880, the recognition by the Govt of India of the appointment of Monsieur Drouin as Actg Consul for France at Bombay, during the absence of Monsieur A Vauvert de Mean, has been confirmed by H M's Govt.

With reference to Notification No 95-G-P, dated 30th Apl 1880, the recognition by the Govt of India of the appointment of Monsieur Blanchard de Farges as in charge of the office of the Consul-Genl for Italy at Calcutta, during the absence of Chevalier J Gallina, has been confirmed by H M's Govt.

Surg T H Hendley, Civil Surg, Eastern Rajputana States, is appointed to hold charge of the office of Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, in addition to his own duties during the absence on privilege leave of Col W B Boyson.

Lieut J H Sadlier, Offg Assist to the Govr-Genl's Agent at Baroda, is granted 60 days' privilege leave, from such date after the 15th Aug 1880 as he may avail himself of it.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the B S C, from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon the Secy of State for India:—

Lieut Robert Bellew Adams, 1st Batt 12th Foot, Offg Wing Officer, (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, 16th May 1879.

The undermentioned officers, candidates for the Indian Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Govts of Madras and Bombay, in view to their appointment to the S C of those Presidencies, from the dates of their arrival in India:—

Lieut W C H Mackintosh, 2nd West India Regt, to Madras.
Lieut H W N Guinness, 2nd Batln 18th Foot, and 2nd Lieut P H Sauler, 101st Foot, to Bombay.

Capt W H Pierson, R E, Exec Engr, 1st Grade, P W D, to officiate as Mily Secy on the Personal Staff of H E the Viceroy and Govr-Genl, during the absence on field service of Maj G S White, or until further orders.

Punjab Frontier Force—No 1 Kohat Mountain Battery.

Lieut J C Shirrier, R A, 2nd Subaltern, and Offg 1st Subaltern to be 1st Subaltern, vice Capt H N Jervis, R A, promoted.

Lieut F R Thackeray, R A, 3rd Subaltern, and Offg 2nd Subaltern, to be 2nd Subaltern, vice Lieut Shirrer.

Lieut W J Hoosier, R A, Offg 3rd Subaltern, to be 3rd Subaltern, vice Thackeray.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieut-Col J Upperton, S C, Comdt, 16th Bengal Cavy, (m c) for 182 days.

Surg-Maj J L Bryden, M D, Statistical Officer to the Govt of India in the Sanitary and Medical Depts, (m c) for 1 year, 91 days.

Capt F Galloway, R A, Commy of Ordance, 3rd Class, is allowed leave in India, (p a) for 4 days, from 25th Feb 1880, in extension of privilege leave.

Conductor Andrew Gallagher, Ordnance Dept, is transferred to the Pension Establishment.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Maj [Bt Lieut-Col] Frederick John Keen, cn, 4th Aug 1880.
Maj William Wheeler Hume, 8th Aug 1880.

To be Major.

Capt Thomas Shepherd, 4th Aug 1880.

To be Captain.

Lieut Henry Craigie Halkett, 2nd Aug 1880.

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Majors,

Capt Thomas St Quintin Clutterbuck, Genl List, Infy, 1st Aug 1880.
Capt Herbert Maynard Ramsay, Genl List, Infy, 4th Aug 1880.
Capt William Atkins, Genl List, 4th Aug 1880.

BREVET.

Lieut-Col John Hudson, B S C, 13th Sept 1879.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The rank of Lieut-Col conferred on Mr A J Lawrence, in G G O No 399 of 1880, will bear date 1st Apl 1879.

Lieut-Col W Daunt, 2nd Batt 9th Foot, is appointed to command a brigade in the field, from 12th July 1880, vice Maj-Genl W Roberts, who vacates on promotion.

While so employed, Lieut-Col Daunt will have the temporary rank of Brigadier-Genl of the 2nd Class.

Lieut-Col G B Wolseley, 65th Foot, Offg Depy Assist Adjt. Gen', Rohilcund Dist, to be Assist Adjt and Qrmr-Genl, Peshawar Dist, from 11th July 1880.

Col H M Wemyss, S C, to be Assist Adjt-Genl, Khyber Line Force, from 11th July 1880, vice Maj H Thompson, who has reverted to his substantive appointment of Assist Adjt-Genl, Sirhind.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr R G Macdonald, Assist Acstt-Genl, P W D, is granted 3 months' privilege leave of absence, from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

In P W D Notification No 253 of 30th July 1880 for "Lieut W W B Whitford," read "Lieut W W B Whiteford."

Col L Russell, R E, Chief Engr, 3rd Class, Central India, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engr, Central Provinces, and Secy to the Chief Commr in the P W D, during the absence on privilege leave of Col J O Mayne, R E,

Lieut-Col C S Thomason, R E, Supdtg Engr, 3rd Class, NWP and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Supdtg Engr, Central India, and Secy to the Agent, Govr-Genl in the P W D, during absence of Col Russell, or until further orders.

Maj E Swetenham, S C, Exec Engr, 1st Grade, Central India, is appointed to officiate as Supdtg Engr in the N W P and Oudh, during the absence of Lieut-Col Thomason, or until further orders.

Lieut Col D Ward R E, Supdtg Engr, Class III, Mily Works Branch; is promoted to Class II, from 8th Apl 1880.

Hony Lieut and Depy until Commy John Walshe, Sub-Engr, 2nd Grade, Mily Works Branch, is promoted to Assist Engr, 2nd Grade, from 4th December 1879.

Lieut H L Wells, R E, of the Mily Works Branch, is appointed Assist Director of the Persian Telegraph Dept, subject to the approval by H M's Govt of the creation of the post.

Mr T H Jewett, Assist Engr, 2nd Grade, Railway Branch employed temporarily in the Milly Works Branch is transferred to Assam.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 11th August 1880.

Lance Corporal C Cole, attached to the Corps, is directed to proceed forthwith to Poona for duty with the detachment there in place of Lance Corporal Martin, 78th Highlanders, rejoined his Regt, and will, on arrival, report himself to Captain Stokes, the Adjutant.

The above N C Officer will travel expeditiously at the public expense.

By Order,
W. M. TENNENT, Captain,
Actg. Adjt. B. V. R. C.

NOTICE.

I AM DESIRED by HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR to CONVENE a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY, to be held at the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 5 p. m., for the purpose of considering the propriety of RAISING a FUND for the RELIEF of the FAMILIES of the EUROPEAN and NATIVE SOLDIERS who have FALLEN in the AFGHAN WAR.

His Excellency will take the Chair at the Meeting.

W. MAITLAND,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office, Bombay, 11th August 1880.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI,
Wine Merchant.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has APPOINTED them AGENTS for the sale of his CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

Mr. Menist makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. Menist's Non-pressure Eye-glasses have a pring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure, or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12 lens "Duchesse" are all Achromatic, and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His Field, Marine and Opera Glasses may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. Menist has left instruments with Messrs. C. Marcks and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. Menist's glasses, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames; and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles."

Pamphlets may be had on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

MONOD—August 11th, at Bandora Hill, the wife of Mr. E. C Monod, of a son.

O'DONNELL—July 31st, at Sattara, the wife of G. B. O'Donnell, Esq., 17th Regt. N. I., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MOSES—ABRAHAM—August 11th, at Sans Souci, Byculla, by the Rev. M. Gindill, S. M. Moses, Esq., late of Shanghai-China, to Rachel, third daughter of E. J. Abraham, Esq., of Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SCOTT—August 3rd, at Dalhousie, the wife of Captain W. W H. Scott, XI P. W. O. Bengal Lancers (Brigade Major) of a son.

DEATHS.

L'LIMA—August 1st, at Madras, Charles Bartholomew D'Lima of Bangalore, aged 27 years.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LETTERS to the editor should always be authenticated by the names of the writers being sent with them, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of their good faith.

W.—Not authenticated.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1880.

THERE is no noticeable change in the situation in Afghanistan. The inaction of Ayub's force at Kokeran appears to continue. It may, of course, arise from indecision or from the renewal of the old fued between his Herati and his Kabuli troops. There is a report that Ayub was wounded in interfering to separate some of these unruly troops who were fighting about the division of booty. But it may easily be seen that the apparent inactivity of the force on the Argandab has another explanation. A body may have been detached for Khelat-i-Ghilzai or the Kojuck, and this supposition receives strength when we bear in mind that even before the battle of Kushki Nakud Ayub was reported to have sent injunctions to the tribes around Khelat-i-Ghilzai to cut off supplies from the garrison and otherwise harass it. Ayub succeded in deceiving General Burrows as to his intentions, and even as to his whereabouts, until the very morning of the battle. It is strange that so little should be known of the army now supposed to be resting on the Argandab, only seven miles from Kandahar. The Intelligence Department appears to be completely baffled by these unsophisticated barbarians, who know how to keep their own counsel remarkably well, even while their dissensions are so great as to lead to blows and bloodshed. Our Special Correspondent, whose celerity has taken him from Bombay to Quetta in a time unprecedentedly short, states that the Kabuli soldiers in Ayub's army are troubled at the turn things have taken in Kabul where the new Amir has now their families at his mercy. He adds that they regard Abdul Rahman as their legitimate sovereign. If this be true, it will, of course, be very difficult for Ayub to keep his ill-cemented army together, and he may have to fall back upon Herat before either General Phayre or General Roberts has an opportunity of trying conclusions with him. But it is dangerous to attach too much importance to these rumours; they may divert attention from some movement of an enemy who has already proved that he is capable of making very skilful and successful movements not at all anticipated and therefore not provided against by the generals opposed to him.

"WHAT have we done," exclaimed many years ago the then Primate of Larissa, the capital of Thessaly, "of what have we been guilty that we should be excluded by the last general treaty from the limits of free Greece? Have we not striven side by side with our fellow-countrymen for the liberty which they now enjoy? Have we not resisted year by year the cruel violence of our present masters, and struggled to shake their yokes from off our necks? We, the inhabitants of the ancient Hellas—the cradle of Greece,—are banished from our own country! Olympus is excluded, and with it the gods of Greece are exiled from Greece." If the speaker of these words is still surviving, he has a fair chance of seeing his aspirations fulfilled now that Europe has determined to prepare for a united armed intervention in some form or another in favour of Greece, and has expressed her resolution to make no concession to Turkey in the matter of the proposed frontier line. Whether the Thessalians and Southern Epirots will succeed in obtaining now in peace what they formerly failed to secure by war is a question upon which it would be rash to hazard a prophecy. The cession of the south of Epirus and Thessaly would extend Greece to the dimensions claimed by the father of the present King of Belgium fifty years ago as the condition of his accepting the throne of that country and to the limits which seem to have been assigned to the term Hellas by Herodotus, and by Strabo, the geographer. Hellas, in its widest geographical sense, included Thessaly and Epirus. It is true that neither of these countries played an important part in Greek history, but they were, nevertheless, looked upon as less civilised members of the Hellenic aggregate. Their importance to the Greeks rather rested on mythological than historic grounds. In Epirus, not far from the site of the modern Jannina, was Dodona, the ancient oracle of Pelasgian Zeus, where the will of the God was declared by the vibrations of metal basins hanging on the branches of the sacred oak at a time when the utterances of the Pythia were as yet unheard at Delphi. The southernmost district of Thessaly called Phthiotis, or Hellas in the narrower sense of that word, was renowned in the Homeric poems for the fertility of its soil, and the great hero who led from there his myrmidons against Troy. Thessaly is one of those countries which from the richness of its soil attracts successive waves of invaders. Just at the dawn of Greek history a tribe called Thessalians made an invasion and drove the Dorians and Boeotians southward to fulfil their higher destiny, and settling down, gave their own name to the country, which was still looked upon as part of Greece from its having been the former home of two at least of the most important of the Greek races, and from the real Hellenic character of the invaders, however much they failed to attain to the culture of the tribes they had dispossessed. So we find Thessaly included in Greece by Strabo, and the Thessalians voting in Greek history as members of the Amphictyonic league. The configuration of the country is very striking. It consists of a great plain surrounded on all four sides by lofty mountains rising to an elevation of 6,000 feet, and richly watered by various streams, which, uniting together to form the Peneus, flow in one stream to the sea between Olympus and Ossa through the vale of Tempe. This is the only outlet by which the Thessalian rivers make their way through the barrier of high mountains. On account of this fact the ancients thought that the whole country was formerly one great lake till Poseidon, the earthshaker, broke a way for the waters by opening the pass of Tempe. Xerxes went out of his way to see this wonderful pass, and remarked that the Thessalians had done well not to resist his progress, as he would otherwise have dammed up the river at its mouth and so submerged the whole country. The romantic beauty of the vale of Tempe may be seen without visiting Greece as it forms the subject of one of Turner's finest pictures in the National Gallery. It was so lovely that the name of Tempe was applied by the Greeks and Romans to any valley of pre-eminent beauty, and it has been elaborately described by many ancient and modern writers. "Tempe," says Lear in his account of his tour in Albania, "is not a vale—it is a narrow pass—and though extremely beautiful on account of the precipitous rocks on each side, the Peneus flowing deep in the midst between the richest overhanging plane woods, still its character is distinctly that of a ravine or gorge. In some parts the pass, which is five or six miles from end to end, is so narrow as merely to admit the road and the river; in others the rocks recede from the stream, and there is a little space of green meadow. The cliffs themselves are very lofty and beautifully hung with creepers and other foliage." But the pass has stronger recommendations than its great beauty when looked upon as the northern frontier of Greece. It is a very strong position for defence, being as easily defensible as the pass of Thermopylae which is one of the gates through the present northern boundary of Greece. At the time of the invasion of Xerxes it was at first determined to look upon the vale or pass of Tempe as the gate of Greece, and a large force was actually sent there for its defence, although it was presently withdrawn when it was discovered that there was another practicable route over the mountains by which Thessaly could be entered. As Mr. Grote remarks, there seems to have been no valid reason why the Greeks should not have secured both approaches. However, it was resolved to defend Thermopylae instead and Geeek history has certainly not lost by the change of plan. Thermopylae is not now quite such a strong position of defence as it was in the days of Leonidas, as the land has encroached on the waters of the sea by means of the alluvial deposits of the river Spercheius, so that there is now a road running from Northern to Southern Greece between the pass and the sea, which, with the mountain path by which the Persians got behind the Greeks, makes a third position to be defended. So that if there is anything to choose between Thermopylae and Tempe, the latter would seem now to be the stronger of the two passes. At any rate Greece would be more difficult to conquer with two strong lines of defence instead of one. If the pass of Tempe were forced she would still have the pass of Thermopylae to fall back upon. On the western side the river Calamas from its mouth to its source marks out the frontier. Although rivers are desirable frontier lines rather from the clearness of the limits they mark out than from their defensibility, the south of Epirus from its mountainous character must contain many good lines of defence. As the river Calamas flows from the north the line drawn eastward from its source to the mountains which form the north-east boundary passes to the north not only of Janniua, but also of Metzovo, so that both these important towns fall to Greece. The former town

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

GENERAL PHAYRE'S PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, AUG. 11.

Troops as they arrive are pushed forward to Pishin, where the column is forming.

General Phayre, on his advance, will close with dynamite the passes on the flanks on the Kojuck range.

ABDUL RAHMAN AND THE KABULI TROOPS.

Native reports say that Ayub's Kabuli troops are discouraged at Abdul Rahman's recognition as Amir. He is now their lawful sovereign and their homes are at his mercy.

AFFAIRS IN THE KOJUCK.

Constant skirmishes are reported from the Kojuck between our patrols and the enemy, the latter being easily dispersed. We are practising rocket firing. The Brahuis are now carrying stores to the Kojuck, and seeing that hitherto they have persistently refused to cross the frontier, this is evidence of their desire to assist.

THE MARCH OF GENERAL ROBERTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 11.

CAMP, NEAR ZARIDABAD, Aug. 9.—The 1st and 3rd brigades left Beni Hissar punctually at 4-30 a.m. to-day, the head of the column arriving at the camping ground here before noon. The distance marched is about 16 miles. General Baker's brigade was met near Charasiab. It passed our camping ground, and is now two or three miles higher up the river, with the Cavalry brigade. The troops are in good spirits, and are doing the march splendidly. Early in the morning it is cold and bracing. The sun is hot during the day, but cool winds are blowing.

We are encamped in the open plain, near several villages, from which supplies are coming in freely. A message from Kabul, dated the 9th, says that an Afghan was caught firing into the Bala Hissar. He was at once arrested by the Governor of the city and severely beaten. Pending the pleasure of the Amir, he has been kept in irons.

It is probable the Amir will on Wednesday morning come to the immediate neighbourhood of Sherpur to have a final interview with the British representatives, after which General Stewart will at once leave for Butkhak.

Levies are being raised in the neighbourhood of Kabul for the Amir. Arrangements are being made to hand over to the Amir some 8,000 pounds of powder and forty rounds per gun for the heavy battery in the Bala Hissar, which will not be taken away to India on our withdrawal. The families of Yakub Khan and Yahiya Khan have left for India.

THE QUARREL IN AYUB KHAN'S CAMP.

The latest news from Kandahar is that after the fight of Khushk-i-Nakhud the Herati and Kabuli troops quarrelled over the booty.

AYUB KHAN REPORTED TO BE WOUNDED.

Ayub Khan was wounded in trying to quell the disturbance.

There is a rumour that 12 British soldiers who escaped from Khushk-i-Nakhud were seized by Ghazis, the day after the fight, between Maiwand and Kandahar, and brought prisoners to Ayub.

GOOD NEWS FROM KANDAHAR.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, AUG. 11.

News from Kandahar states that the garrison have water, food and ammunition in abundance. Their defences have been strengthened, the buildings outside the city walls destroyed, the guns mounted, and every preparation made to resist an attack. The spirit of the troops is good, and one or two successful skirmishes with the villagers have taken place.

The Herati and Kabuli troops are said to have quarrelled over the booty captured after General Burrows's defeat, and Ayub is reported to have been wounded in quelling the disturbance.

QUIET AT THE KOJUCK.

From the Kojuck all is reported to be quiet. Heliographic communication is established between the Kojuck and Killa Abdulla.

MOVEMENTS OF THE AMIR.

KABUL, August 10.—The Amir marches to-day to Deh Kojuck, between two and three miles from Sherpur. With him are a large number of Sirdars and Chiefs and his regular force, but he has dismissed to their homes the great majority of the tribesmen. To-morrow he will come to Sherpur in order to meet General Stewart and the Chief Political Officer, who immediately after the interview (the troops having already left) will ride to Butkhak, the first march from Kabul.

Mushki Alam has arrived in the Amir's camp.

THE ATTACK BY MURREES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, AUG. 11.

The railway works through the Nari gorge are stopped. The workpeople have retired to Sibi. The Murrees came down in force and killed one hundred coolies. A squadron of the Sind Horse and a wing of a native regiment sent to punish them were quite exhausted with continued fighting. Large quantities of stores were abandoned at Spintangi and Hurnai. Also one lakh and a half of treasure was lost.

DISASTROUS RESULT OF THE ATTACK.

Telegraph signallers Luther, Phillips and Hannah were cut up; also Corporal Douglas, of the Transport service, and Mr. Angelo, Major Peter's head clerk. The stampede from Hurnai was disastrous, the Murrees harassing the flanks and rear, while the swollen torrent from the recent rains made the hurried flight both difficult and dangerous. A contractor named Argilis escaped, after being fired at five times. Inspector Joseph, of the Transport service, had his horse shot under him, but he killed a Murree and brought in his pugree and arms as trophies.

EXPECTED ATTACK ON NARI.

An attack is expected at Nari, 7 miles north of Sibi. The heat at Sibi is intense, 120 degrees outside in the shade.

Latest advices from Quetta show that the alarm about a deficiency of water supply in Kandahar is unfounded.

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

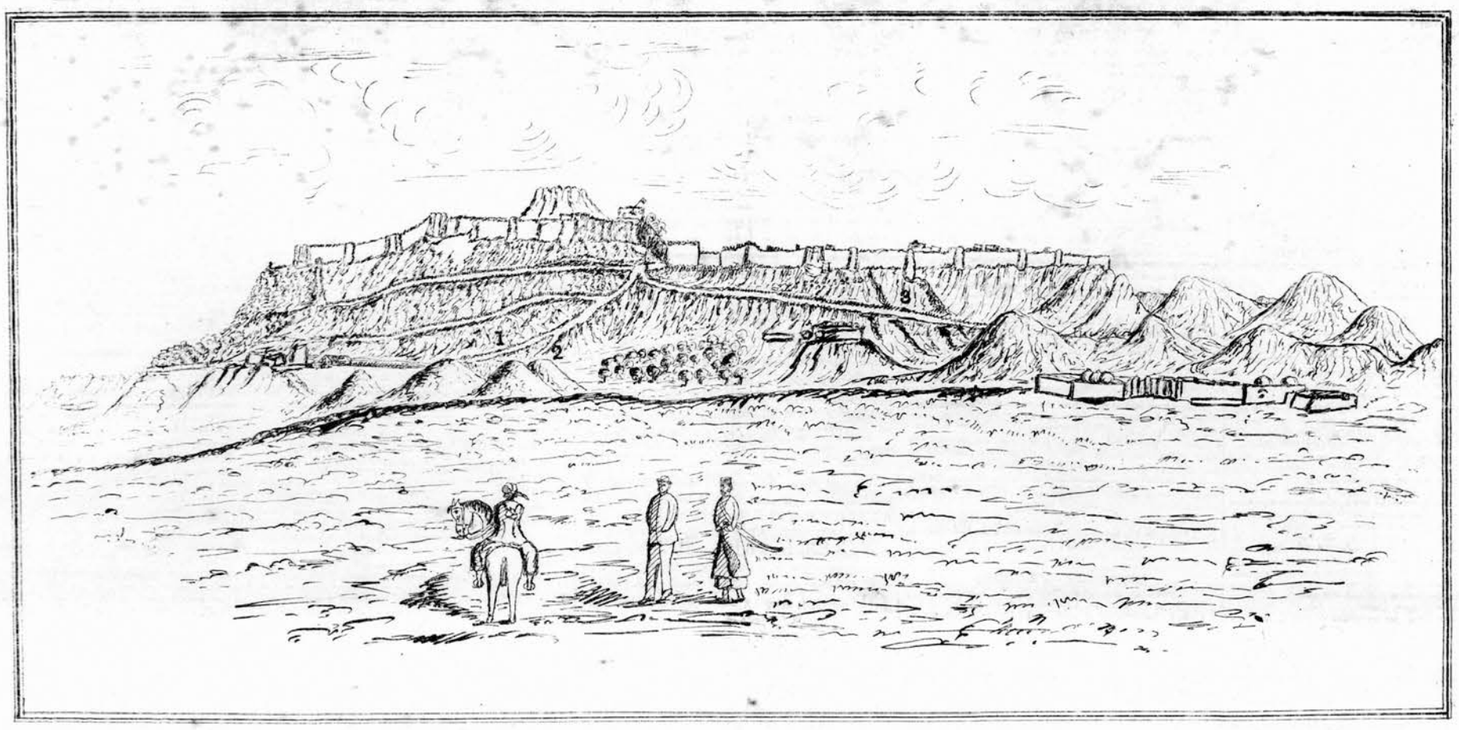
LONDON, AUG. 11, 4-30 P.M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 8 1/2d., received 33 per cent., all above that in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 30 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 52 3/8d. per ounce, market firm.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 87 1/2; Four-and-a-half ditto, 81.



SKETCH OF THE SOUTH FRONT OF KHELAT-I-GHILZAI.

Drawn by Jamedar Shalomjee Israel, H. M.'s 29th or 2nd Belooch Regiment, Bom. N. I.—1st May, 1880.

1, ROAD TO KANDAHAR; 2, ROAD TO THE CAMP; 3, ROAD TO GHUZNEE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

GENERAL BURROWS.

LONDON, AUG. 11.

A conversation took place in the House of Commons last night on the appointment of General Burrows to the command of the Girishk Brigade and his conduct in the late action, when the Secretary of State for War promised that the fullest enquiry should be made, and deprecated any censure beforehand.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Juland Danvers has been appointed Secretary in the Public Works Department of the India Office.

COMMUNICATION TO THE PORTE ON THE GREEK FRONTIER DECISION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 10.

Mr. Goschen has declared to Abeddin Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the Great Powers will not change the decision arrived at by the Berlin Conference on the question of the Greek frontier.

GENERAL KAUFMANN'S MOVEMENTS.

ST. PETERSBURG, AUG. 10.

General Kaufmann left Tashkend on the 7th instant to survey the Kashgarian-Russian frontier and to inspect the troops at Alga.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, AUG. 11.

The P. and O. s. s. Zambesi, with the English mails of July 30, left here for Bombay at 9 o'clock this morning. The steamer Poona, for Calcutta, left at 8 o'clock.

DR. TANNER

NEW YORK, AUG. 10.

Dr. Tanner is rapidly recovering.

LONDON, AUG. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 15-16d.
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6s.
8 1/4 lbs. do.	7s. 1 1/4d.
40's Mule Twist	0s. 10 1/2d.
3 per cent. Consols for account	98 1/4
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	119 1/4
Bar Silver	52 1/4

Arrivals.—Janny Otto.

A GOOD time appears to have come again for Bombay mills. The result of the working of the Anglo-Indian Mill for the half year ending 30th June last is a profit at the rate of 21 per cent. per annum, and we believe the company intend to pay a dividend for the half year at the rate of 10 per cent. and carry the balance to a reserved fund.

WE are glad to hear that the report circulated by some up-country papers that Captain Wintle, R. A., who was shot at the other day in Peshawur, had died of his hurt is unfounded, and that he is doing well.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL HANBURY has been appointed chief medical officer of General Roberts' relieving force, Dr. Ekin taking charge of the infantry portion alone. Major Tillard, Royal Artillery, accompanies the force to join 9-B Royal Horse Artillery at Kandahar. Captain Straton is in charge of the signalling. Major White, 92nd Highlanders, late Military Secretary to the Viceroy, arrived in General Roberts' Camp on the 8th inst. to join his regiment.

MR. HENSMAN, of the *Pioneer*, who has accompanied General Roberts's force throughout the campaign on behalf of that journal, goes with the Kabul relieving column to Kandahar.

THE Government of India has ordered that the Kabul Sirdars, Ahmed Khan, Umar Khan, and Firoze Khan, who are at present living at Amritsar as refugees, are to be sent to Kabul to join Abdul Rahman. A European officer is to accompany them to their destination. Ahmed Khan and Umar Khan were the sons of Dost Mahomed by the daughter of a Suddozai Prince; Firoze Khan is Ahmed's son.

THE reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 3rd August show that rain has been general, but, as in the previous week, for the most part moderate in quantity. Although the insufficiency of rain in Madras is now more widely felt, general prospects in that Presidency are still reported to be tolerably fair. In the Deccan districts and Berar more rain is much required. There is also more or less want of rain in parts of Assam, Bengal, Mysore, and in the Peshawur district of the Punjab, where six-tenths fell during the week. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Central India States there has been good rain; and in Burma the rainfall is reported to be sufficient. In Behar heavy rain has damaged the autumn crops in places; and in the Hanthawaddy district of British Burma some injury has also resulted from floods. Agricultural prospects are still fair on the whole; in Northern and Central India they are satisfactory; but more rain is wanted in Southern India and in the Deccan.

THE general report on the operations of the Survey of India—the new department formed at the beginning of 1878 by the amalgamation of the Great Trigonometrical, the Topographical, and the Revenue Surveys—has just been published, and forms a valuable and interesting record of the work of the department, which was extended during the year, not only over the whole of India, but throughout Afghanistan, and into trans-Himalayan territory, Sikkim and Great Thibet. The volume is illustrated with numerous maps and sketches.

IT is confidently rumoured at Simla, the *Pioneer* says, that this ensuing autumn will witness the retirement of the Johnson family from the military administration of India. Sir Edwin's natural term of service on the Council has not expired, but he is said to contemplate a return home. Colonel Allen Johnson has always been supposed desirous of resuming his London appointment as soon as possible; and as regards General C. G. Johnson, now officiating as Quartermaster-General, the Government seems to have no intention of confirming him in that appointment.

OF the sixteen recently created appointments, under the designation of Examiners of Postal Accounts, on a graduated scale of Rs. 300, Rs. 400, and Rs. 500, with a travelling allowance of 8 annas per mile, and Rs. 5 *per diem* for haltage, three have been allotted to Bengal, two to Bombay, two to Madras, two to the N.-W. Provinces, two to the Punjab, two to the Central Provinces, and one each to British Burma, Assam, and Behar. The senior examinership in Bengal has been conferred upon Mr. A. C. Boyd, Superintendent of the Dead Letter Office in Bengal, who assumed charge of the eastern district on the 5th instant.

AT the end of the summer, Colonel Willes is expected to retire from the appointment he at present fills as head, nominally at all events, of the Commissariat Department,—nominally, because the existence of the new department of Supply and Transport, under the control of such an officer as Sir Michael Kennedy, must, since the gigantic catastrophes of the Transport Department in the first campaign have practically superseded the older system to which Colonel Willes more properly belonged. None the less is it to be hoped, the *Pioneer* remarks, that when his vacant place comes to be filled up, the Government will take to heart the lessons it has received, during the late campaigns, concerning the importance of making its military appointments during peace time under as grave a sense of responsibility as that which would be recognized during war.

IT is finally settled that the King's Dragoon Guards go on to India from Natal this season in relief of the 15th Hussars (writes a London military correspondent to a contemporary), and they will, I presume, be stationed at Meerut as arranged last year, when they were provisionally under orders. This is the only change in the arrangements for the approaching trooping season.

CONTRIBUTIONS to the Patriotic Fund, we are informed, are rapidly increasing the total. Not long ago, the members of the Anjuman of Kasur begged to be allowed to present the Punjab Government with a thousand blankets for the use of the force in Kabul; but they were told in reply that, although they were at perfect liberty to send the blankets to the front for distribution, the Government was unable to accept the offer. They next pressed upon the Government the acceptance of Rs. 2,000 for the relief of soldiers and their families in Kabul. The offer is a spontaneous one, and there is no good reason why they should not be allowed to carry out their liberal and loyal intention. The Anjuman have accordingly been reminded of the existence of the Patriotic Fund, and advised to remit their proposed contribution to the Military Secretary to the Punjab Government, who is a member of the Committee of the fund. An offered contribution from the Raja of Mandi took the shape of fifty mules; but the Government, while declaring its inability to accept it, expressed its readiness to purchase the animals, and this has accordingly been done by the Commissioner of Jullunder for Rs. 5,000. Amongst the contributions is one of Rs. 3,000 from the Raja of Bignee, in Assam.

THE Persian correspondent of the Lahore paper at Kabul, writing on the 1st instant, mentions the names of four Mahomedan gentlemen who were spoken of as being likely to furnish from their number our future Mahomedan envoy at the Court of the new Amir. The gentlemen mentioned are Sirdar Mahomed Ibrahim Khan, Assistant Political Officer; Nawab Sir Gholam Hussan Khan; Mahomed Afzul Khan, a son of Wazir Nizam-ood-doula Khan; and Raja Jahandad Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Peshawur. Of these four gentlemen Ibrahim Khan is about to retire on a pension; Nawab Sir Golam Hussan Khan is very old, and does not naturally care to accept the position; and Mahomed Afzul Khan is a soldier unversed in the etiquette of courts, so that the correspondent looks on Raja Jahandad Khan as most likely to be our envoy at Kabul; if, that is to say, we are ever to have one, as it was rumoured in the city that an envoy was not to be sent for two years during which time the country will be allowed to settle. The correspondent also states that in the four months, extending from April 1st to July 31st, Mr. Lepel Griffin expended Rs. 55,000 from the treasury. The editor, however, is "inclined to place the sum at a much higher figure. Thirteen or fourteen thousand rupees a month go a very little way if you have to bribe wily tribesmen to 'come in,' keep open communication, provide commissariat stores,—for which we in addition pay fancy prices—or undertake to fill any other minor part in the great political travestie which is so nearly played out, to give place to, let us hope, a realistic drama entitled 'Strong Measures' performed by General Roberts and a powerful company."

THE CRISIS IN AFGHANISTAN.

KHELAT-I-GHILZAI.

ONE of the chief causes of uneasiness arising out of the unfortunate state of matters in Southern Afghanistan is the position of the small British force left "in the air" at Khelat-i-Ghilzai. But a careful consideration of all the circumstances encourages the belief that they will be able to hold out until General Roberts's column marching on Kandhar from Kabul can come to their relief. It does not appear, so far as the scant information obtainable goes, that Ayub Khan has made any effort to capture the position; but the tribes in the neighbourhood were beginning to give trouble even prior to his appearance on the Kandahar side of the Helmund. The *Kandahar News* of the 20th July related how a detachment had been sent out to Kalikadad, 18 miles to the north-east of Khelat-i-Ghilzai, where we maintained a small post, in consequence of an assault on the position being threatened by Mahomed Asalam; and later we were informed that Kalikadad had to be evacuated and destroyed on account of the growing power of that chieftain, who it was stated, was receiving considerable reinforcements from the Argandab district. The force at Khelat-i-Ghilzai is composed as follows:—

2 Guns C-2 Royal Artillery,
1 Squadron of the 3rd. Sind Horse,
2 Companies of the 66th Regiment,
4th Rifles (Bombay N. I.), with a Company of the 2nd Beloochis (26th N. I.) attached.

The position, as will be seen from the appended account (MacGregor's Central Asia), is naturally very strong; and they have supplies sufficient for three months, long before which time General Roberts will have arrived and the country will be again completely under the control of the British arms.

KHELAT-I-GHILZAI is situated on the right bank of the Tarnak river, 89 miles from Kandahar, 144 miles from Ghazni, 229 miles from Kabul, and 468 miles from Herat.

There is no town here, but there are two small walled villages not far from the fort to the north-west, and some felt tents on the plain around. The present fort of Khelat-i-Ghilzai stands on an isolated plateau, having a command to the south of several hundred feet above the surrounding country, the slopes from which form the glacis, and are in places exceedingly steep. The tracing is irregular, but affords generally a strong defensive outline. The ramparts have been scarped to a great height out of the face of the hill, and rivetted with bricks made of kneaded straw and mud, built in layers and allowed to dry in the sun. A good substantial parapet surmounts this, and is carried all round the works which now embrace the whole plateau. Towards the western face a mass of conglomerate shooting up to the height of some eighty or one hundred feet affords a natural cavalier upon which a gun, *en barbette*, ranges over all the works under this mound. On a level with the terreplein of the fort is the old magazine, which was screened on the exposed side by a substantial wall of masonry; but a new one has now been built in a far worse position, immediately to the south of the cavalier. From the mound two copious springs flow, affording an abundant supply of delicious water for the garrison. There are two gateways of the usual native construction, with the road way turning at right angles shortly after entering the place; the main one is to the south, the approach to it steep and well flanked by the tracing of the works on the left. The other gateway is immediately opposite this to the north; its construction is similar, but it has no flanking defences. The approach to it is comparatively easy, and large masses of conglomerate, lying scattered in the immediate vicinity, would afford cover from which to keep down any fire which might be opened on a party approaching the gate. Within the fort and between the two gates is the bazaar, containing at present some thirty shops. The quarters of the garrison are ranged round the ramparts, and there are two extensive granaries, besides a comfortable residence for the Governor. Outside the works, all round this fortress, six or eight feet from the bottom of the wall, the hill has been scarped, perpendicular, for a height of about eight feet; it is probable, however, that rain will before long smooth this down to a more natural slope. The evident weak points of the place are, first, the long-necked eastern bastion, which has no flanking support of any description, and could itself develop but a feeble fire; immediately in front of it on the opposite side of a deep ravine, and distant six hundred yards, are two mounds affording excellent position for breaching this bastion, while undulations in the slope of the hill give good cover for the approach of light troops to within easy range; second, a general want of flanking defences along the whole of the northern face; and, lastly, the large masses of conglomerate already referred to, which are scattered about the base of the works along the whole of the western face where a detached round tower and postern have lately been made.

During the rebellion in Afghanistan in 1841, Khelat-i-Ghilzai was occupied by a British detachment 950 strong from the Kandahar garrison under the command of Captain Craigie. This detachment reached Khelat-i-Ghilzai in November 1841. On the 9th December the Ghilzais in a manner invested the place, but they made no attempt to assault, nor indeed was the blockade kept up with any strictness. This state of affairs continued throughout the winter, which told severely on the garrison from their not being properly supplied with shelter, and insufficiently even with food. In April 1842 the Ghilzais first began to approach and invest the place more closely. Towards the middle of May they commenced to dig trenches round the place, working at them all night. By the 16th they had completely surrounded the fort with them, the nearest being about 250 yards from the defences. "On the evening of the 20th the enemy were unusually quiet, and the night passed without mishap, till towards morning, when the moon, which had been shining before, went down. It was then that the attention of the officer on duty was arrested by the clatter of horse's feet, indicating the close presence of a large body of horse, and the word was passed round to get ready. Shortly afterwards the whole northern face of the works was assaulted by dense bodies of the enemy. The morning was so dark that they were within 100 yards before they were observed, though the garrison was on the look out for them, and they came on with great boldness, shouting 'allah,' 'allah.' They were received with discharges of grape and hot fire of musketry, which must have done heavy execution among their dense masses; still they pressed on pushing their attack with the greatest vehemence at the north-east and north-west angles of the works, where the ascent was most easy and the defences apparently most accessible. At the north-east angle the defences consisted of a ditch, a scarp of some seven or eight feet in height, a slope of some eight feet between the top of the scarp and the parapet, the latter consisting of sand bags. The enemy, by the aid of scaling ladders, crossed the ditch, ascended the scarp and sloping bank, and endeavoured to get over the parapet; here they were resolutely met with the musket and bayonet. Thrice they came boldly on to the assault, planting one of their standards within a yard of the muzzle of one of our guns, and thrice they were driven back; only one man succeeded in getting into the place, and he was shot with his foot on the axle of this gun. Two guns were in position at this part of the works, and the attempts of the enemy to get within the works through their embrasures, and over the parapets on either side, were so determined that the artillerymen for some minutes were obliged to quit their guns, and betake themselves to the musket and bayonet, with which they did good service; the sepoys too fought well; one of them was observed by the artillerymen to bayonet four men. The principal annoyance suffered by the garrison was from showers of heavy stones; these were thrown into the works in great quantity to cover the escaladers, and several of our men were knocked down and smartly bruised by them. During the height of the assault the enemy fired little, they apparently slung their matchlocks and came on sword in hand, but they were met by a fire so deadly and well sustained that they had no chance of success. The assault lasted from twenty minutes to half an hour, and at daybreak they drew of, carrying away all their wounded and many of their dead. A party of them took refuge behind some rocks at the north-west angle of the works and just under the barracks, popping their heads out occasionally; they fired a few shots, but so seldom that their numbers were supposed to be few. Two companies of sepoys sallied out to unearth them, and to the surprise of all at least 300 men broke cover and bolted for the neighbouring ravines. A heavy fire was poured into them, but they ran so fast, and cover was so close, that few of them fell. The greater part of the enemy eluded into the ravines into which they had dragged their dead and wounded, and from daylight until 1/2 past 2 p. m. they were employed in carrying them off. They left 104 dead bodies at the foot of the defences, and within a few days after the assault the Political Agent ascertained that the number of killed and of wounded men, who died within a few days after the action, considerably exceeded 400. On the dead bodies were found quantities of British magazine cartridges, supposed to have been procured at Ghazni. Computed by themselves, the lowest number of assailants was stated at 5,500 men, the highest at 7,000.

NEWS FROM QUETTA.

THE following is a private letter written by a Government employé in Quetta to a friend in Bombay:—

QUETTA, Aug. 2.

The war is now raging on all sides of us Every one in the Government service is provided with a revolver or some other weapon. As you must have heard by this time Kandahar itself is besieged. There are fifteen stages between Kandahar and Quetta, of which nine have been attacked. The fifth stage from here, Chaman, has been attacked, and the rumour is that in a day or two some of the enemy will come to Quetta. We have mounted on our fort, four forty-pounder B. B. L. guns, and three nine-pounder howitzers, mortars, &c. Infantry, cavalry, horse and field artillery are coming in every day. For the last fifteen days everything has been alive and bustling. During the whole night mounted and foot patrols are moving about. We have had little sleep for the last two nights as we expect an attack every moment. All the civilians are armed, and they look like soldiers.

DEPARTURE OF THE 15TH REGIMENT N. I.

THE 15th Regiment N. I. will leave to-day for Kurrachee from the Prince's Dock per Government hired steamer Chilka. There are seven European officers, seventeen Native officers, 596 rank and file, 75 followers, and 6 horses. The following is the list of officers:—Lieutenant-Colonel Utterson, Major Sandwith, Captain Blanshard, Lieutenant Forbes, Lieutenant Lloyd, and Surgeon-Major Burrows, 15th Regiment N. I., and Lieut. Symonds, R. H. A.

SUPPLIES AT KANDAHAR AND KHELAT-I-GHILZAI.

WE hear through the Press Commissioner that, from information received from the Government of Bombay, it appears that on the 3rd instant the supplies at Kandahar would last for about two months; there were considerable surpluses of many important items, and more grain, rice, atta, and ghee were expected from the city. The garrison of Khelat-i-Ghilzai has supplies for about three months.

SUPPLIES WITH GENERAL ROBERTS'S FORCE.

REGARDING General Roberts' Force, which was to have left for Kandahar on Sunday, we see that the British troops will take tea, sugar, and rum for thirty days, preserved meats for two days, bread stuffs for five days. The Commissariat carry 500 lbs. of army food, 200 gallons of lime-juice, and all available preserved vegetables. The allowance for each British soldier, as kit and equipage, will be 30 lbs. and for each native 20 lbs. Sheep for ten days will be driven with the force. Surplus stores, clothing, &c., will be sent to regimental depôts in India. Regarding the medical inspection of all regiments ordered on this special service, the surgeons are ordered to make their inspection with great discrimination, as the regiments are already below strength, and every available man is required.

THE COMMAND OF THE BENGAL BRIGADE.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* states that Colonel Walker, 12th Regiment, is to have the command of the brigade from Bengal proceeding to Kandahar, composed of H. M.'s 63rd Regiment, the 2nd Queen's, and the 3rd and 4th regiments of Bengal Native Infantry. Colonel Walker has seen much service in Afghanistan since the outbreak of the war, and has gained the confidence of the generals under whom he has served. He commanded the infantry in the expedition from Jellalabad into the Laghman Valley, at the beginning of the present year.

GOVERNMENT RETICENCE.

SUCH timidity in the publication of news redounds most discreditably on the Government. We were told when the Marquis came to India that he would hang to the apron-strings of the virtual Governor General at Council House; and, to bear this out, the Alabama affair was mentioned; in which it was said that the Foreign Secretary at Westminster was so harassed with questions on frivolous or trival concerns that Parliament half regretted his Lordship had been deputed to America. Thorough and implicit confidence in the people should do more than anything else to restore public feeling to what it should be; and which the late Government so studiously endeavoured to destroy. Let, therefore, the new Viceroy take heed, at the commencement of what we hope will be a prosperous reign for him, over the hundreds of millions of Her Majesty's subjects committed to his care, and avoid the besetting sin of the Government that he has replaced, which was to do as it pleased without any reference whatever to the public. If H. E. hopes to leave India with the love of the people let him be frank and take them into his confidence. There is, it is true, a discretion at times in the matter of political schemes that would be best exercised by the Government in secrecy; but in the Helmund disaster, this—as we and all the Indian Press view it—reticence is unpardonable. Moreover, it speaks discreditably for the Government of India that the people of this country should be considered as entitled to second-hand news only after the London Press-boys have been shouting all over the Metropolis—"*The annihilation of the British troops at Kandahar.*" Besides, in common humanity, the wives and relatives of those who happened to be in that direction at the time of the disaster are entitled to hear the worst on the very first opportunity. It is known for a fact that Gunesh Khind had news of the disaster, even as late as this, which it refuses, "on some absurd plea or other," to make public. Such timidity might become a third class power, such as Greece, but certainly it ill-becomes the British Nation.—*Poona Observer.*

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE REVERSE.

THE *Madras Mail* points out the unfairness of laying all the blame on Generals Primrose and Burrows. It says:—General Primrose was fully alive to the formidable character of the danger which was sweeping down upon General Burrows, and we believe that if he had had his will, he would have had the brigade marched back to Kandahar, there to await Ayub Khan's attack. Ayub Khan did not drop from the clouds with a large force well equipped for battle. It was well known several weeks ago, both in London and Simla, that he was steadily advancing upon Kandahar, and was to be opposed on the road by a brigade commanded by an officer who had seen no war service. Yet no warning cry was raised in any quarter, because no serious peril was apprehended. General Primrose, however, did not share the easy confidence of observers at a distance, and he can hardly be held responsible for a catastrophe that he saw to be possible, and that the Government did not, in compliance with his request, strengthen his hands to avert.

THE QUESTION OF ANNEXATION.

At the conclusion of Colonel Medley's lecture on the North-West Frontier, at the United Service institute the other evening, there was an animated discussion on the questions raised by the lecturer.

Captain Collen doubted the practical success of our frontier arrangements in the past; alluded to the prevalence of violent crimes, to the insecurity of life and property; and dwelt upon the numerous expeditions we had had and their frequent want of success as regards the object aimed at. He urged that Colonel Medley himself had shown the disadvantages of the old frontier in its want of communications, proper supports, and in the cutting off of Kohat and Peshawur by a tongue of territory inhabited by a hostile tribe. In regard to the "scientific frontier," although he was no special advocate for it, there were certain advantages which Colonel Medley had scarcely put before the meeting. The three advanced positions were merely advanced posts, giving us the power of entering Afghanistan, and of getting in rear of some of the largest frontier tribes; but whatever might be the fate of the Khyber and Kurram, Captain Collen trusted we should maintain a powerful position at Quetta and Pishin. He agreed with Colonel Medley's remarks about Russia, though we could never permit her to establish herself in Afghanistan, even at the risk of postponing those blessings of Russian civilization which Colonel Medley desired the Turkomans should receive. In regard to the invasion of India by Russia, he looked upon it as an interesting military problem, though not of great practical importance at the present day; but he contended in opposition to Colonel Medley's views that the battle should be fought, if it ever were fought, beyond our frontier rather than within it, and would go further and say that it should be fought in Asia Minor or Europe. Captain Collen urged that the real defence of our N. W. Frontier rested on the power of advance, on good communications by road, rail, and telegraph; but, above all, on the power of mobilizing not only the frontier force, but a larger one. The speaker strongly deprecated annexation, and concluded by reading a passage from a memorandum written by Lord Wellesley to Lord Elenborough in 1842, urging that nobleman not to entertain such an unprofitable idea, although it might be necessary to retain a British force in Afghanistan for some time longer, until the ends of justice were satisfied.

Captain Anderson, Secretary of the Institute, referring to General Hamley's lecture on the samesubject in London nearly two years ago, agreed with that able strategist in considering that it was most essential to hold Kandahar, but not the Khyber and Kurram routes.

General Olpherts fully agreed with most of what Colonel Medley had written, particularly the concluding part, where he says there is *no middle course between the old frontier and annexation*, and no receding now to the former. As regards the term "scientific frontier," General Olpherts belived that the first time it was authoritatively used, it was merely put forward as a convenient phrase by its author to meet attacks made by the opponents of his policy, and never intended to represent a definite idea; some time ago he (General Olpherts) attended General Hamley's lecture in London, and strongly advocated the complete subjugation and annexation of the whole of Afghanistan, including Herat and Kabul, as well as Kandahar and Jellalabad. The impromptu remarks then made were not only well received, but called forth an extraordinary amount of enthusiastic approval by the majority then present, including some of the ablest and most distinguished officers in the British Army, as well as many no less distinguished members of the Indian Civil Service. Since then events of more or less magnitude had happened, but nothing had occurred to shake his opinion then so distinctly uttered. Kabul and Kandahar were not then in our grasp; the treaty of Gundamuck had not been entered upon, signed or sealed with the blood of our Envoy at Kabul, being the second occasion on which an English Envoy had been foully murdered in that sink of iniquity, from which he most strongly protested against our now withdrawing, leaving a position gained with the loss of so many brave men and so much treasure, in the hands of such a set of miscreants. He was not satisfied with our advanced post being at Kandahar, while Kabul and Herat were in the hands of our enemies; nothing could be worse in a strategical sense. To project an advanced post to Kandahar with an enemy in its front and another on its right flank, the left resting on the Persian frontier, was a most dangerous course. After disposing of Ayub, General Roberts ought undoubtedly to proceed to Herat. "I would then," General Olpherts concluded, "appoint the victorious General, whoever he may be, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Afghanistan proper; reserving, as my reward for this advice, the opportunity of subduing and annexing whatever further territory may then remain between the Russian boundary, with which the sooner ours is conterminous the better. I should then hope ere long to be good friends with the Russians; and to be able to invite the ladies now present to garden parties on the Oxus, leaving it to their unrivalled charms to complete the conquest of the Russian officers, and failing which happy consummation I have no objection to accept as my share of the spoil the surplus revenue of our newly-acquired province, which I am quite sure will add materially to the budgets of the future, in confirmation of which I am happy to say that my distinguished friend Dr. Bellew (than whom I know no greater or better authority on Afghan affairs) entirely concurs with me."

General Massy, in closing the proceedings, observed that although there would be no military difficulty in annexing Afghanistan, he could not concur with General Olpherts in considering such a step advisable. Our apprehensions of a Russian occupation of Afghanistan had been much mitigated, if not entirely removed, by the experience of our own troubles in that country. General Massy had conversed on the subject, when in Kabul, with many Afghans of position, and had ascertained their feelings on the subject. They had informed him that, hard as they had fought against us, they would have fought twice as hard against the Russians had they attempted to occupy their country. They were quite aware that under us they would be allowed perfect freedom in the exercise of their religion, but they could not expect any such indulgence from the Russians; they had no sort of sympathy with the Russians and objected to all invaders. As regards the so-called scientific frontier, there are many advantages in it, and, at all events, it would be difficult to recede from it without loss of prestige. Our hold in India is mainly dependent on our prestige, and it must not be lightly imperilled. There is practically no difficulty in holding the Khyber as far as Lundi Kotal, and were we to abandon it we might not again able to take it so easily as we did on the last occasion. The military occupation of the Kurrum valley is a mistake, as we have recently seen that the 8,000 men located there were unable to afford any assistance to the troops in Afghanistan. It should be handed over to the Turis, who by self-interest were well disposed towards us, or to some friendly chief; and with a force at Thull we could enter the valley whenever we pleased. General Massy agreed with Captain Collen and Captain Anderson as to the great value of Kandahar, and considered its permanent retention a most admirable measure.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Apollo Bunder, this evening (weather permitting.)
Temple Bar, Concert 9 p. m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Branksome, Hall, to Liverpool; De Courcey, Moulmein.

BAND AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bunder this evening (weather permitting):—

March	Flotte Bursche	Suppé.
Overture	Preciosa	Weber.
Potpourri	Prince Methusalem	Strauss.
Waltz	Immer Hetterer	Strauss.
Quadrille	St. Patrick's	H. Laurent.
Galop	Le Postilion	Zabel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CONCERT AT THE TEMPLE BAR.—Programme of music to be played at the Temple Bar this evening at 9:—

March	The Slashers	Schmuck.
Overture	Liebestrank	Müller.
Am Neckar, am Rhein		Abt.
Waltz	Kroenungs-lieder	Strauss.
Potpourri	English	Laita.
Serenade		Fittl.
Couplet	Eine nette Sorte	Thiele.
Waltz	Wiener Geschichten	Zichrer.
Arie	Attilla	Verdi.
Galop	Wildfang	Faust.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Chilka entered and the s. s. Albula and s. s. Branksome Hall, left the dock yesterday.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Balloo Bapoo was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee to three months' rigorous imprisonment for having in his possession four caps, valued at Rs. 2, reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—William Nolan, a seaman of the British ship Lockness, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. C. P. Cooper to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment for continued wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which he is an articled seaman.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Soorajmul Tejmull, a servant in the employment of Futta Chappat, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee of stealing currency notes, brass and copper vessels, and a silver ornament, of the aggregate value of Rs. 46, the property of his master. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Dawood Sulliman, a noted housebreaker, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee on two separate charges of housebreaking and theft of property consisting of a quantity of country soap, valued at Rs. 50, and three boxes, valued at Rs. 3, belonging respectively to Tyebjee Shaikbhoy and Gangjee Poonja. The prisoner was arrested by Mr. Inspector Jones while in the act of removing the soap from the premises of Tyebjee Shaikbhoy, and on searching the prisoner's house the three boxes, which had been recently stolen, were found. The prisoner was sentenced to a term of four years' rigorous imprisonment.

WANT OF RAIN.—We understand that no rain has fallen at Indapoor, and consequently the inhabitants are suffering from want of water.—*Poona Observer.*

PREPARATIONS FOR THE POONA RACES.—The current year's races promise to afford no end of amusement, and a glance at the prospectus conveys the impression that a larger field for the "Arab Derby" never yet faced the starter on the Poona turf. The Bangalore champion will no doubt maintain his hard earned reputation, but we are inclined to think he will have very awkward work in disposing of his opponents, some of whom he has not yet met on even terms. An early morning's walk in the direction of the race course will recompense one for the trouble of going there. Some of the *cracks* of the season are undergoing their training and promise to be everything that can be desired in the course of another month, by which time the races will have set in.—*Id.*

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—AUG. 11.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

THE following among other matters were heard before his Lordship:—

RE BOMONJEE MUNCHERJEE MOOS.

Mr. Budroodin, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, saying that the matter had been adjourned to enable his client to file an affidavit in reply to one put in by the opposing creditor.

Mr. Vicajee, for Dossabhoy Eduljee, opposing creditor, asked for, time to reply to the insolvent's affidavit which had been furnished at a late hour to his client.

Some discussion ensued as to who should have the last word. Mr. Budroodin contended that the insolvent's should be the final affidavit in reply to the grounds of opposition alleged against him, while Mr. Vicajee argued that the practice was the other way, that the opposing creditor first stated his grounds of objection, to which the insolv

Dosa stands charged firing at the carriage of the ex-Viceroy with a loaded revolver, was brought to a close before Mr. Gupta, resulting in the prisoner's committal for trial at the ensuing sessions. There is a considerable balance of truth over doubt that the prisoner was mentally affected at the time he committed the offence. As regards his present state of mind, the inference can be easily drawn from the nature of the remark made by him to the Magistrate, when he said that, inasmuch as no case had been made out against him, he was entitled to a compensation. His committal is purely a formal one under the circumstances of the case as mentioned by the Magistrate.—*I. D. News.*

INTERESTING TO HINDUS.—A case of some importance to the Hindoo community was tried on Friday last before Mr. B. L. Gupta, Magistrate, Calcutta. A Hindoo lady, named Bosonto Coomaree Dabee, and her durwan, Fagoo, were charged with using criminal force to a girl, named Sorojini, on the 9th July last. The lady is the mother-in-law of the girl. For some time there had been disputes going on between the two families regarding some landed property. Sorojini was married when she was two years and ten months old, and the lady's son about ten. Two years ago the lady re-married her son to another girl in consequence of the dispute alluded to. Thereupon the father of Sorojini did not send his daughter to the house of her husband. The day in question was the occasion of the *Rath Jattra*, and the girl was sent in charge of a maid servant to see the car drawn at Juggernath Ghaut. The lady, too, went there in a gharry, and on seeing the girl, ordered the durwan defendant to bring her, and she was carried away to her house.

The defence admitted all the facts with the exception that the girl was taken by force, and contended that the mother-in-law was the rightful guardian by reason of the marriage.

Mr. Souttar remarked that in that case the mother-in-law became the guardian of the child, when she was scarcely three years old. There was no provision of the Hindoo Act, however, which made the mother-in-law guardian of the child. His Worship fined the lady defendant Rs. 50, and discharged the second defendant, observing that in this case the proper guardian of the child was her father, as the girl was taken away by stealth and force. The child was restored to her father.

A TERRIBLE GALE.

THE following particulars have been received from Mauritius regarding the putting into that Port of the Ship Zamora, which left Calcutta for London on 23rd May last. The ship, after passing Mauritius in about Lat. 21 South, Long. 66-30 East, encountered a furious S. E. gale, and tremendously confused sea, which for some time seriously imperilled her safety.

A correspondent, 'an eye-witness' of the events during this most anxious period, furnishes the following particulars:—On Friday, 8th July, the ship was under 3 close reefed topsails (storm canvas); 2 a. m., wind more moderate, but with furious squalls and tremendous sea. An enormous sea broke on board throwing the ship on her beam ends, and the lee-water completely overwhelming her; lee-rail and yard arms in the water; helm hard up, but ship refused to pay off, or to recover herself, cut away the braces; and in attempting to clew up main and mizen topsails, they blew to pieces—head sails also. The ship began to pay off, at last bringing the wind on the other side, and the fore topsail aback. Set spanker and mizen staysail, but the ship would not rise. Water coming higher, and the seas breaking over the ship as if she were a half tide rock, washing away two boats, and completely gutting the cabin and lee-side of the forecastle of every thing, including the seamen's bunk's chests, &c., &c. Commenced throwing cargo overboard under tremendous difficulties; the crew exerting themselves nobly. Cut away fore topgallant back stays and rigging, but the masts would not go, owing to the ship being too much on her broadside. At about 7 a. m. she suddenly, without any apparedt reason, tumbled to windward, and righted herself. It was then found that the iron bulwarks were carried away from the after part of the fore to the after part of the main rigging. Four chain plates of main rigging gone, and the lee side of the deck house deaghged, together with all stores, &c., 13 inches of water in the hold, and the condition of the ship most pitiable. Chronometers saved. About 4 a.m., in expectation that the ship would founder, the life boats were got ready for launching. The ship is now at Mauritius, where she is likely to be for some weeks discharging cargo and repairing damages.

The Zamora is a magnificent British owned ship, and has hitherto been employed in the Australian and New Zealand Emigration Service.—*I. D. News.*

MADRAS.

THE MALABAR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—At a meeting held at Tellicherry, on the 4th instant, it was resolved that the existing "Malabar Merchants' Association" shall in future be called "The Malabar Chamber of Commerce."

RESTORED TO SIGHT.—The Reverend Father Andrino, of the Jesuit Mission, who had been for the past six years stone blind, is now, we are glad to say, restored to sight in one eye, and the other eye will be operated on Saturday next by Dr. Brockman, whose unremitting care and attention will doubtless prove successful. The Rev. gentleman was admitted into the Eye Infirmary on Monday morning.—*Madras Athenæum.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

CENSUS.—Mr. D. C. J. Ibbetson, Settlement Officer of Kurnaul, has been appointed to perform special duty at Simla, in connection with the preparation of the Census in the Punjab.

OFFICIAL CHANGES IN THE N. W. P. AND PUNJAB.—Lieutenant Manners Smith, of the 3rd Sikhs, has been appointed a paid Attache in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department, *vice* Captain W. E. Gowan. Dr. Brydon, Statistical Officer, to the Surgeon-General with the Government of India, has taken leave; and will be replaced by Dr. Stephen, Superintendent of the Cantral Jail at Lahore. Mr. R. Dane, Settlement Officer, on return from furlough, will we understand, relieve Mr. J. A. E. Miller as Secretary to the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab; Mr. Miller reverting to the regular line. Mr. Mellor, C.S., Magistrate and Collector of Bijnor, having taken leave, Mr. Macmillan, C.S., Deputy Superintendent of the Benares Family Domains, acts for him as Magistrate and Collector; his duties in the Domains being taken over by Mr. W. Jackson, C.S. The following transfers will shortly be made in the Forest Deparment of the Punjab:—Mr. Wild, from Gujranwala, will be transfered to the Ravee Division; Mr. Lemarchand, from the Ravee Division, will replace him at Gujranwala; and Mr. C. F. Rossiter will go from the Jhelum to the Ravee Division.

THE MAITLAND—BERESFORD CASE.

MR. TURNER, Counsel for the plaintiff, in concluding his address to the Court, said:—As to justification, no justification has been shown whatever. Firstly.—It is no justification to say that the plaintiff was suspended at Bangalore because it had nothing whatever to do with defendant's charges as stated in the plaint, or with anything that occurred at the October meeting at Meerut. Secondly.—Because plaintiff has for the last seven years raced horses all over India, and has been invariably well received by every one, as has been shown by the evidence of Captain Thomas, Captain Hayes, Dr. Thorburn, Mr. Holmes, and Mr. Kitson. Thirdly.—Because by the defendants own conduct since the Bangalore period; in visiting at the plaintiff's house, riding for the plaintiff, and writing to him in friendly terms and otherwise meeting him showed to the world that the conduct pleaded at Bangalore had no influence on his behaviour. Fourthly.—It is no justification to urge that plaintiff made a row in the lottery-room at Meerut, called the handicappers "damned fools," and pronounced (according to defendant's witnesses) the handicaps unfair; because the row was general, the plaintiff made no attack on defendant nor abused him in any way either in his private capacity or that of a Steward. Fifthly.—Because the slanders charged in the plaint took place a long while after the row of the earlier part of the evening when the defendant had ample time to cool down, and could not allege excitement or provocation in extenuation. Sixthly.—It is rather an aggravation than a justification to say that defendant had charged plaintiff with a similar offence at Umballa three years before, because even if he had done so, the repetition of the charge at Meerut only proves more fully the necessity the plaintiff has to bring the present action for damages. Seventhly.—Because he has not attempted to justify his answer by asserting the truth of the slanders. See pages 380, 383, 390, 522, and 539 of Falkard's *Law of Slander and Libel*. Lastly.—Because the attempt to prove completely failed. Now as to the 3rd issue: Has plaintiff's character, in consequence of the words so spoken, been brought into great disrepute? Of this there can be no doubt. 1st.—The mere fact of such charges having been made. 2nd.—What does Captain C. Thomas say? Captain C. Thomas says, "Mr. Maitland dined at my house during the races, but after this accusation I cannot ask him to my house." Surgeon-Major Thorburn says, "Some gentlemen to my personal knowledge declined to acknowledge Mr. Maitland as an acquaintance on the race-course the morning after the occurrence, and others treated him coldly; and I myself told Mr. Maitland that no gentleman would be able to speak to him unless his character was cleared by an ample apology from Lord William Beresford and in a court of law." Mr. Kitson says, "I cannot say I liked the plaintiff at the Allahabad races as much I did before. He had an unproved charge against him which was not pleasant." Plaintiff says, "After the charges most of the men I met cut me and turned their backs on me, and before this many of the gentlemen who had cut me were among those who had dined with me at Dehra, and had been on visiting terms with me." Mr. Holmes has admitted in his evidence that he had been on intimate terms with plaintiff for years, and further declares that he accepted the apology made by him at the lotteries, and—although he declares that his action towards the plaintiff was not influenced by what the defendant had said about plaintiff—cut him. I leave the court to draw its own conclusions whether the charges uttered by Lord William Beresford are not utterly destructive of any person's character if no steps were taken to refute them.

NEW PROSECUTION OF PROFESSOR ROBERTSON SMITH.

EDINBURGH, JULY 13.

A NEW prosecution of Professor Robertson Smith was initiated to-day in the Free Church Presbytery of Edinburgh. The ground of the prosecution is an article on "Hebrew Language and Literature" in the 11th volume of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," which has been published since the Professor was formally acquitted and replaced in his chair by the General Assembly six weeks ago. In this article Mr. Smith applies to Hebrew literature in general the same principles of criticism which he had applied to Deuteronomy and Canticles in previous articles. He has not at no pains in it to conciliate his opponents or to show regard to the sensitiveness of the traditionalists, though it would have been prudent for him to do so, and he probably would have done so could he have foreseen the Assembly's deliverance in his case at the time of writing it. Indeed, it is known that he endeavoured to withdraw the article and to stop its circulation after the meeting of the Assembly, but by that time the volume had been printed off and the matter was beyond his control. Among the views and the expressions in the article to which exception is taken are the following:—"It may fairly be made a question," he say, "whether Moses left in writing any other laws than the Commandments on the tables of stone." Again, he says:—"The story of the early fortunes of the nation down to the time of David often presents characteristics which point to moral tradition as its original source." Speaking of the Pentateuch, he refers to it as "Itself a production of more than one writer." On the Song of Solomon, which in a former volume he described as an erotic poem, he says:—"This lyrical drama has suffered much from interpolation, and, presumably, was not written down till a comparatively late date and from imperfect recollection, that its original shape is very much lost." He repeats his objections regarding Deuteronomy by alleging that in it. "The ancient ordinances of Israel were re written in the prophetic spirit," while he refers to. "The Historical Books as they were finally shaped after the fall of Jerusalem, when that old popular narrative was filled out and continued in a spirit of prophetic pragmatism." He says of Isaiah xiii. and xiv, that they "seem to have been first published as anonymous broadsides. Finally, he refers to "The beginning of Haggada, the formation of parables and tales attached to historical names, of which the book of Jonah is generally taken as an early example." This very business-like way of speaking of and dealing with the books of the Bible seems, like profanity in the eyes of orthodox Presbyterians of the old school whose idea seems to be that the Bible dropped from Heaven precisely as we have it now, marginal references included. They believe that as a miracle made the Bible, so a miracle has preserved it, and that any one who treats it as a body of national literature, the growth of centuries, is guilty of sacrilege. At the earliest possible moment after the publication of the article attention was called to it in Presbyteries in different parts of the country. To-day the Presbytery of Edinburgh spent several hours in discussing it. Notice had been given of five motions regarding it, and four were actually prepared, two in favour of prosecuting the case and two against. The motion ultimately carried, by a majority of 23 (42, *minus* 19), was that of Sir Henry Moncreiff, which requests the Commission of the General Assembly to take the articles into consideration, "so far as to adopt such steps as they may judge fitted to meet the disturbance and anxiety and to vindicate Scriptural principle." Curiously enough, Sir Henry Moncreiff declared that he had not yet read the article, and that he did not intend to read it till he was obliged to consider it judicially. His sole ground for appealing to the Commission was that that to many good souls it had caused, "disturbance and anxiety;" but Sir Henry cannot know, and will not take the trouble to discover, whether these feelings are justified or not. Dr. Begg came out in his usual character as an inspired interpreter of providences. He said that the finding of the General Assembly was the result of mistaken procedure, and that he regarded the publication of the new article as a marvellous providence to allow the Church to reconsider the whole question. Professor Smith's position was defended by Professor Macgregor and the Rev. Alexander Whyte. Principal Rainy could not make up his mind either way, and remained neutral. The Commission meets on August 11. It is the autumn session of the Assembly, for the consideration of matters of urgency that may arise between the annual meetings in May. The opponents of Professor Smith are entering on the prosecution with every mark of zest and determination. That they were so lately balked of their prey makes them all the more eager now, and there is no doubt that they are prepared to pursue their victim, if they are allowed, even to his ecclesiastical extinction. Dr. Begg thinks that he is entering on "the most serious struggle that has taken place in the Church since the Reformation." Another reverend person declared that if Professor Smith's views were tolerated in the Free Church "they might write 'Ichabod' on their walls."—*Times.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1880.

THE ADJOURNED CORPORATION DEBATE ON THE C. D. ACT.

The adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held on Tuesday last at the Municipal officers for further consideration of the C. D. Act. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik presided. There were present:—Messrs. James Bapty, T. Blaney, Surgeon Major H. Cook, Mr. E. B. Carroll, Col. P. Cox, R. E., Messrs. M. R. Quadros, C. Doughlas, E. R. Freeborn, Grattan Geary, D. E. Gostling, H. E. Jacomb, Dr. Lyon, Captain H. Moreland, Professor P. Peterson, Dr. Pinkerton, Sir Frank Souter, Messrs. F. Vouillon, Martin Wood, Atmaram Pandoorung, Bhugwandas Pursotumdas, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Dinnanath Ragoonath Khote, Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, Goculdas Jugmohandas, Heerjee Ardaseer Dady, Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Hurkissondas Nurrotumdas, Hurrychand Sadasewjee, Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Khanderao Chimonrao Bedarkar, Hon'ble Mr. Morarjee Goculdas, Messrs. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, Phirozshaw Merwanjee Mehta, Raghoonath Narayen Khote, Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani, Shantaram Narayen, Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas, Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, and Venayekrao Ramchander Luxmonjee.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee begged permission to state in reference to a question of Mr. Jacomb at the last meeting, that a debate took place in the House of Commons on the 23rd May, 1878, on the second reading of the Bill for the repeal of the C. D. Act. Mr. W. H. Smith, first Lord of the Admiralty, said he had in his official capacity studied the working of the Act, and declared that its operation was beneficial to public morality, to the persons concerned, and to the State.

The Chairman remarked that if every member were to make three or four speeches each, they would never get to the end of the chapter.

Mr. Dossabhai Framjee replied that if every member were to follow his example in being so brief they would soon get to the end of the chapter.

Mr. Dinanath Raghoonath Khote said from what had been said on this subject by previous speakers he found that there were two issues raised in the solution of the question before them. The first issue was whether their finances were in such a healthy and flourishing condition as to bear, without inconvenience, the burden of an annual expenditure of Rs. 15,000 as proposed by the amendment. The second issue was whether the C. D. Act was a measure of absolute necessity, such as to warrant their sanctioning a permanent contribution of this sum towards the expenses of working it out. If it was proved conclusively that the Act afforded a sure relief to depraved humanity, and that it positively conduced to the health and happiness of the city, then he said the grant was rightly called for and must be made. The whole question, therefore, turned more or less on the merits of the C. D. Act,—in other words on the solution of the second issue. To argue and determine this issue, looking at the question from one point of view, was somewhat equivalent to measuring the strength of the authorities before them for and against the measure. All they had, therefore, to do was was to weigh these authorities in the balance, and return their verdict in favour of the side on which the scale preponderated. But it might be asked, and very naturally, whether this was not a difficult task, the difficulty being occasioned by the fact of their having to choose and judge between authorities, although eminent in themselves, yet delivering utterances diametrically opposite one to the other. As if in anticipation of such a difficulty, their worthy chairman, the proposer of the resolution, had, in his opinion, considerably simplified matters. The authorities he had cited, unmistakably demonstrated that the C. D. Act, as it had been administered in those parts of India where it had been in force for some years past, had been a disastrous failure. While the authorities urged upon them by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, pronounced in favour of the efficacy of the Act in some parts (perhaps isolated) of England and the Continent of Europe. Now the Act, as was framed by the Legislature, and as was intended to be administered in this city, was grounded principally, he might say almost entirely, on the basis on which it was being worked in India with results far from beneficial. With these *data* before them he simply put it to them, whether they were to ignore the experience which was gained by them at no inconsiderable cost to the Indian Exchequer, from the failure of the Act in their midst,—and seek for light from the *Lancet* or its unknown contributors, and the results obtained in some small out of the way sea-port towns and military cantonments in England and in other parts of Europe! Certainly the best thing the advocates of this measure might have done would have been, to trace and ascertain the causes of the unhappy failure in the one case, which directly came home to them, and of the successful results in the other case which depended on conditions not familiar to them, before they came forward to urge upon the introduction into this city of what might at best be termed a measure of doubtful wisdom and utility—probably destined to end, as it did on a former occasion, in an expensive failure. (Hear, hear.) From this he was not to be understood to say that the Act, so far as England was concerned, had been beneficial to the people or successful as regards its working even there. Nor were the authorities unanimous. On the contrary, the weight of evidence preponderated in favour of the condemnation of the Act rather than its continuance. Disposing of the question of authorities and dealing with the subject as it presented itself to a layman, the speaker went on to say that the Act was open to serious objections upon various grounds. If the Act had not succeeded in rooting out the Devil, or even mitigating the Evil from places where it had been in force already, with what hope of success could they plead for its introduction into this city? The inveterate aversion of women, whether they were of European or Indian extraction, whether they shamelessly proclaimed their infamous calling before a magistrate or not,—he said, their inveterate and acknowledged aversion to compulsory registration, the coercion of the police, and the invasion of there liberties, in every part of the world where the act had been and was in full swing, inevitably led to clandestine prostitution, a subject which was so ably dwelt upon in his telling speech by Mr. Geary. And this insidious evil, which remained absolutely untouched by the Act, was directly fomented and reduplicated by this harsh, obnoxious, and ill-advised measure. Further the Act was sure to have a baneful effect on the morals of the young and rising generations of Bombay, and it was indeed a deplorable sight to see the Legislature giving the seal and sanction of its authority to what he might call "trafficking in immorality." Looking at the subject from all its standpoints, the speaker thought the conclusion was irresistible, that its good results were more imaginary and apparent than real and tangible, with these few observations he would support the resolution which had been proposed by Rao Sahib Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Fazulbhoy Gangjee said that having heard the arguments adduced on either side for and against the C. D. Act, it appeared to him that the great mass of evidence was on the side of the advocates of the Act. There could be no doubt as to the diminution of disease and misery that must result from a periodical examination and treatment by medical men of several thousand unfortunates in Bombay.

A Voice—Several thousand!!

Mr. Fazulbhoy said that no one could be expected to believe that by detaining prostitutes found diseased in hospitals, these diseases would be increased. The arguments brought forward against the Act, he thought to be of a very feeble nature, and most of the authorities, such as John Stuart Mill, quoted by the opponents of the Act spoke simply on abstract principles, and their opinion on a practical question like this was not entitled to much weight. It was a question for the medical profession to decide, the majority of whom were strong advocates of the measure. The chief medical organ in the United Kingdom, which was so largely quoted by his esteemed friend Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee in his eloquent speech, afforded in its columns the strongest evidence that the working of the Act in England was a blessing. The remarkable fact pointed out to the Corporation that there was less disease amongst the whole garrison of Paris, a city where the Act was enforced, than in one regiment of Foot Guards in London, where it did not exist, could not be denied or ignored. There was also the clearest evidence as to the moral effect of this Act in preventing respectable women from sinking into prostitution, and in inducing prostitutes to renounce a life of sin. He (Mr. Fazulbhoy), not desiring to take up the time of the meeting by referring to any statistics in support of the measure, concluded by calling attention to the remark made in his last report by the medical officer in charge of the lock hospital in Calcutta, that the disease was practically obliterated. This was in itself a great recommendation in support of the measure.

Sir Frank Souter said that, as he believed the debate was to close with Dr. Cook's speech, he wished to make a few brief remarks. Many speakers who had opposed the Act had strongly advocated the advisability of establishing a voluntary lock hospital. He was perfectly sure that unless a hospital was established in conjunction with the C. D. Act, it would be money thrown away; unless the women were compelled under registration to attend a hospital, they would not attend it. It could not be contended that they would go there for treatment of their own accord, and thus deprive themselves for the time they were kept in custody of their earnings. The statistics which were placed in his hands showed that in 1877, 22 women attended the Sir J. J. Hospital to be treated for the disease, in 1878, 17, and in 1879, 26. This very small number, considering the great number of prostitutes unfortunately existing in this city, proved beyond all question that unless they were compelled to attend lock hospitals, they would most certainly not go there of there own accord. He (Sir Frank) therefore repeated that unless a lock hospital was established in connection with the C. D. Act it would be money thrown away. It had been once or twice mentioned that he, as Commissioner of Police, did not wish the police to have anything to do with the working of the Act. So far it was quite true. But at the same time he wished it to be distinctly understood that he did not disapprove of, or in any way oppose, the Act. (Hear, hear). He firmly believed that if the Act were properly, carefully, and judiciously worked with efficient machinery, then it could not fail to relieve a very great deal of suffering amongst the population of this city. For this reason he was in favour of, and would support, the proposed measure. He was at the same time sorry that the Government should have decided that the police should work the Act, because any duty imposed upon the force under him in connection with its working would materially interfere with their efficiency. (Hear, hear). He thought it was at all times a great benefit to the people to have an efficient police force, and at the present time, above all others, it was particularly necessary that the police should be in its highest state of efficiency. He had represented his views to the Government, and suggested that the Act should be worked by a special establishment, but with the co-operation and help of the police. He thought that the police might be made much more useful by their being asked only to keep a supervision over any establishment which Government might appoint. In such a position they would be very useful, without any chance of their efficiency being impaired. Sir Frank concluded by hoping that Government would agree in his views and that some other machinery would be appointed to work the Act. (Applause.)

Dr. Cook, in the course of his speech, which occupied about two hours and-a half in delivery, said—We are all aware that those who bring in an amendment to a resolution have the right only to speak once, and so also the seconder. It seems to me, therefore, the better plan to divide the work which the proposer and seconder would have to do between the early and late stage of the discussion. I was desirous of gathering up as far as might be possible the various arguments or fragments of arguments which have been given at the meetings, and see whether or not they might be met by the general arguments which I shall have to advance. The amendment was, I think, most ably put before us by my friend, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, who, notwithstanding the remark made in a report in a public paper that he had simply quoted unknown contributors to medical journals, had in reality read a series of extracts from the *Lancet*, dealing with all, or nearly all, the arguments which had been advanced by the Rao Saheb. The extracts which he then read to us were the exposition of the views, not only of the *Lancet*, which is the mouthpiece of the medical profession, but are, indeed, substantiated and supported by the utterances of the profession everywhere and at all times, and ought not, therefore, to be lightly put aside as having no meaning and but little weight, but should be read as the careful expression of those members of the medical profession, who have the greatest interest in this matter, the greatest knowledge concerning it, and the greatest desire to see the evil remedied. As I am the seconder of this proposition, on me, to a certain extent, has fallen the duty of working up the details which my friend Mr. Dossabhoy had omitted in his speech. There is first of all the medical aspect of the case. My position as a medical member of the Municipality and Town Council and as holding a somewhat important position in the city would have forced upon me the necessity of backing up, as far as in me lies, the proposals of the Government to bring the working of the act into Bombay. Although Mr. Geary was good enough to say that though I might be a good authority on some subjects, I was certainly not on this. I may perhaps be permitted to remark, lest the facts which I bring forward may seem to be advanced by one who has no right to make them, that I have had the opportunity of forming an opinion on this subject not altogether without weight. As a young graduate of medicine some five and twenty years ago I held the position of house surgeon to a great Lock hospital in London, and there I saw the working of this disease in all its various phases, as exhibited by some 300 patients daily for many months, and I will not say how many thousands who were attending as out-patients. As professor of medicine for some years in a college here, and professor of hygiene and an examiner in medicine, I hold that my official position would give me the right to an opinion better, perhaps, than one of the lay public on such a matter. I would have liked to have gathered up, then, some of the *disjecta membra* put before the successive meetings of the Corporation in this room puring the last few weeks, but I really find so little of any importance to touch on that it would almost be a waste of time were I to go into anything like details. There has been reiteration, again and again of the same statements; there have been simple contradiction of facts; assertions of individual impressions and opinions but beyond that, with a few exceptions, I think you will allow that nothing new has been advanced since the first two speeches. There have been some carefully thought out opinions placed before us by Mr. Jacomb, whose quiet tone and moderate statements very well represent the opinions which are held by most of the better educated and more thinking section of the European community in Bombay and elsewhere. Among other statements made was this—that the act though it might be a good one like the Income-tax, required angels to work it. Such arguments as this I think it hardly worth while to discuss; also others which have been brought forward to the effect that although the Municipality has a right to vote its money on general purposes, it has had no right to do so for a specific purpose; whereas all sanction given by the Corporation is given for specific reasons, clearly defined. I am glad the Commissioner of Police made the remarks he did just now. I know the impression went forth that the Commissioner was opposed to the working of the act, and that it did not meet with any support from him. You have heard to what extent his approval of the act goes, and you have heard that a suggestion has been made by him to Government which I trust Government may see the possibility of carrying out. Well, let me then, without further preface, put, or rather review, some of the arguments of the opponents of the act. The chief of these arguments are:—1. That the Act when in operation effects no good and does not diminish the amount of disease. 2. That in its operation by securing the cure of disease and healing the affected it renders prostitution more easy and less dangerous. 3. That it interferes with the liberty of the subject and subjects the unhappy women to indignity and unmerited hardship. 4. That it directly countenances vice and aids its commission. 5. That the importance of the disease has been greatly exaggerated by the medical advocates of the act as shown by the death-rate from syphilis in this city. 6. That the act is calculated to confuse the conscience and demoralize, deprave and degrade the moral sense of the community! It is hardly necessary to point out that these arguments if proved tend materially to contradict, nullify, and oppose each other; blow hot and cold in one breath, and at best to leave behind a residue and jumble of conflicting opinion. It would seem therefore that they might safely be left to confuse each other, and like the fight of the Kilkenny cats end in the annihilation of all. And in truth the opponents of the act have never been either logical or consistent, but actuated by the one desire of strangling its operation, have allowed their conduct and argument to be characterized by incoherence or mere sentiments, and in many cases almost hysterical weakness. We, however, seek only to show that the evil is great and demands a remedy, and that the act provides this in a double sense. First by prevention, which in this case if ever, is certainly better than cure; and second by insisting on the cure and thus arresting the further spread of the disease, and in thus putting a stop to the ravages of this evil alleviate an amount of mental and bodily misery, wretchedness and degredation, which if left unrestrained, indirectly foster poverty and its attendant evils of crime and immorality. We are, therefore, thoroughly consistent, and our line of argument has been ever the same. Let us, however, briefly review some of the less conflicting reasons brought forward by our opponents, and in disproving them prove our own case. With regard to the first argument—that the act when in operation effects no good and does not diminish the amount of disease. This, if proven, would of course cut away to a great extent the ground from beneath our feet, and leave us no argument to advocate the introduction of the act; while, if disproved, we are justified in insisting on a measure which, however, it may be necessary to modify it in its carrying out, to introduce improvements in its working, and possibly even to omit certain details which are looked upon as particularly offensive to the lay public, does really do what it professes to do. The consensus of opinion of the whole medical profession, to whom alone the necessity had been brought fully home, by the daily contact which its members had experienced with the dire effects of the disease; forced the matter on the attention of the English Government and a first and temporary act was passed in 1864 as a feeler; the experience of working justified to a certain extent the introduction of a *permanent act*, which was passed in 1866. This was amended in 1868, twice, and as it was most desirable that the act should be applied in such towns where the strict registration of disease was possible, it was made applicable to certain military and naval stations, fourteen in number while other fourteen England were left without the act, but the results might be contrasted. From year to year the results were carefully noted and published in annual reports. It would be tedious for me to quote from each, and the same end may be gained if I quote briefly from the last published report to which I have account viz. that for the year 1877 of the Army Medical Department. At pages 137, 139, 140 and 145 proof is given of the beneficial working of the act, showing that the number of admissions from syphilis (primary) has been reduced in certain stations under the C.D.A. as low as 15·8 per 1,000, while in those not so protected it is some case still raged to the extent of affecting 176· per1,000. Deputy-Surgeon General Murray, Eastern District, reports: I would note the difference which has existed in the prevalence of primary syphilis between Colchester, a protected district, where the proportion of admissions per 1,000 of strength has been 31·57, and Norwich and Warley, stations not protected, where the ratio has been 176·01 and 77 14 respectively. Surgeon-Major Sparrow, the officiating Principal Medical Officer, Chatham District, reports: During the past year, there has been a marked increase in the number of cases of venereal disease admitted to hospital, doubtless attributable to the great number of recruits constantly joining, nearly all of whom come from districts where the Contagious Diseases Act is not in force. At Woolwich, Deputy Surgeon-General Small, reports:—This Act has been in force at Woolwich, and has, I believe, been attended with very considerable benefits, although the advantages to be derived from it are very much restricted in consequence of the limited area over which it is in force and the close proximity to London. A very considerable diminution is observable both in the number of admissions from primary syphilis and gonorrhœa as compared with the previous year, the respective numbers for the two years being:—1876 Syphilis, primary 258, gonorrhœa 398; 1877 syphilis, primary 195, gonorrhœa 323, whereas the average strength of the district was higher during the past year than in 1876. Surgeon-General Best reports in the Southern District: Venereal complaints, slightly in excess of last year, have, as usual, contributed largely to the admissions into hospital, and, as might be anticipated, they have been more prevalent at stations where the Contagious Diseases Act is not in force, Parkhurst and Portland, to wit. In the Director General's summary of the whole results, given in a purely statistical light, calmly clearly, without exaggeration, and exhibiting a result which cannot be gainsaid, or set aside, quibbled over, distorted or ignored, we can find conclusive proof that the operation of the act does what it professes to do, limits the ravages of the fell disease, and reduces the pernicious results of crime by one half of the total which exists in districts in which it is not enforced. And these results have again been sustained in the report of succeeding years, which has not yet reached me; but which is in extract from the *Bombay Gazette* as follows:—The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—The report just issued from the Army Medical Deparment on the health of the troops in 1878, gives very full information as to the results of the working of the Contagious Diseases Acts. These results fully bear out those published in previous volumes as to the beneficial influence of the acts in reducing the most formidable of these diseases." After this clear and convincing proof, gentlemen, it would be idle to discuss the conflicting opinions, half formed and generally feeble on the working of the act in Bombay on his own interpretation of which my friend the Rao Saheb based his argument for the inefficacy of such an act and condemned it *in toto*. It is conceded, I need hardly remind you, that the act was inefficiently worked, and the trial had been too short to be of any value, which the opinion of the Surgeon General (quoted in his support of his opposition by the Rao Saheb) fully sustains:—"My own impression is that the act has not been sufficiently long in operation to admit of a decided opinion, being pronounced either for or against it." It has been further stated that the experience of the working of the act in India, and even in Calcutta, has been on the whole unsuccessful, and that you are supplied with proof of this in the papers placed before you by the Commisssioner. It would only protract this already too protracted discussion were I to go through these in detail. Let it suffice, therefore, for me to point you to page 65, para 15, in which the reporter "summarises the events of the year." He shows among the 7,417 registered women, a great reduction of disease, with constitutional syphilis, practically obliterated." The Rao Saheb condemned the efficiency of the act and referred to its former introduction into Bombay. But I am sorry to say it is considered that the work was then put into the hands of a person who was not fitted to carry it out.

The Chairman—I don't know that it was so considered.

Dr. Cook—You may take it as a private opinion of my own, and take it for what it is worth. In my opinion the act was inefficiently worked for one or two reasons—one of them being that the gentleman who had charge of it was as some one said to me just now a round man in a square hole, and completely unfitted for properly carrying out the act. It would weary you still more were I to lead you through the statistics of the subject of the various cities of Europe into which the act has been introduced. Dr. Weir in his able paper read before the Town Council gave you many facts which, as usual, were coolly ignored in the so-called discussion which followed. I will content myself with one short proof. Brussels is a good sized city, but the act has been efficiently worked there and the regulations are very strictly enforced, and "the consequence of these regulations is that syphilis has almost disappeared from the Brussels hospitals." I cannot refrain in concluding my remarks on this head from reading again the extract from the *Lancet* of February 28th alluded to by Mr. Dosabhoy. (Extract read). It is, as the *Lancet* says, "of the utmost significance in relation to the operation of this act, and most clearly demonstrates their value." I need hardly say that the *Lancet* as the mouthpiece of the medical profession (and into other medical papers) has systematically, thoughtfully, forcibly, with all its influence upheld the necessity of these acts, and defended their operation. It would, in my opinion, be a waste of time if I were to take the same trouble to disprove the several other conflicting arguments of our opponents, but I must ask your consideration to the one I have placed fifth on the list as were it conceded it would justify to a great extent the opposition. It is that we, for our own purposes, have greatly exaggerated the importance of the disease the act is intended to limit. This is an insignificant disease, they say, it only kills some ten or a dozen victims a year in Bombay, and therefore the introduction of an act fraught with great expense and a good deal of inconvenience is not justified. And yet again, as urged by one of the opposition, who is wise and well informed on many subjects, "no man (*i. e.* I presume human being) need take it that does not seek it." The first impression made by such remarks, or arguments as they are termed, on the mind of a member of the medical profession is one of helplessness and a sense of despair. What can be done in the face of such widespread ignorance? iHow can you carry on an argument with people who are utterly ignorant of one of the chief factors in the case. You can't make them believe or feel to be a truth what the gradual teachings of twenty or thirty years' medical practice leads every thoughtful man to know only too well, that the first onslaught of the disease, which is the only one they know anything of, is in our eyes of no moment at all. That it is a matter of simple so-called cure in a week or two and does not even suspend the victim from work or pleasure; but that it is followed by a life-long disease (in a vast majority of cases), which insidiously, determinedly, and continuously destroys mind and body by dementia, paralysis, blindness, hœmorrhage from diseased arteries, asphyxia, diseases of the heart, the liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the brain, and the spinal cord and every organ of the body, and when the patient dies of these, the syphilitic taint which has caused them is perhaps altogether ignored and has never been thought of by the patient, and is not therefore returned in the cases of death. But if this were all, it might be argued, as it is argued by some, and these good men, "well and rightly let the sin bring about its own punishment." Let the sinner go down to the grave he has dug for himself, and if it is possible to cure him don't do it! But, alas! it is not all, for worse follows. The disease may be contracted by the innocent and on them it works its own effect just as efficiently as on the guilty. It is transmitted to the wife, to the children, or is contracted by accident in the discharge of duty. Every medical man could cite a multitude of cases. I will not take up your time (I can hardly perhaps in this case call it wasting it) with many, but will give you two or three more or less typical. A child is vaccinated from apparently a healthy subject; it is speedily followed by manifestations of this horrible disease, and the infant sinks before the eyes of its agonised parents done to death by no fault of theirs. A young English lady is married to a soldier, one who has fought his country's battles and is decorated with the cross of bravery. A year passes over, a child has been born to the fair young bride, and its birth has been her death warrant. Within a month or two the manifestations of the fell disease in its constitutional form have made their appearance, she is sent home for treatment by the heart-broken husband, who long ago had forgotten that a fault of his boyish years might entail a life-long sorrow that no repentance could wipe out. Again, a surgeon operating on a boy for some surgical injury which necessitates him to prick his own finger with the knife. Within a month perhaps constitutional symptoms of syphilis set in and he has incurred its future risks fully to the same extent which would have occurred had he guiltily contracted it. A midwife in a town in France attended a number of unfortunate women. She had a syphilitic sore on the finger, and the result was that fifteen innocent women in various ranks of life contracted this fell disease from her. How many other innocent lives were therefrom indirectly implicated who can tell? And what the total amount of misery life long and unavailing, who can guess? Two other cases are noted. One in which 40 and the other in which about as many unfortunate mothers were infected by syphilitic nurses. I could quote cases of children, infected by wet nurses (a too common occurrence) and nurses by children, while the modes of infection of this dire virus are too many to note—by drinking utensils, by pipes, by cigars, by surgical instruments. Even by a kiss. Dr. Drysdale gives two cases of the latter. But you may urge, Mr. Geary has dispelled this dismal picture and shown that hardly anybody is really now affected by the virus, not one in 500, and these are easily curable. Gentlemen, it is rash to make assertions such as those I can so easily controvert, in support of their opposition to a measure which, imperfect though it is, is at present the only one in any way calculated to mitigate the evil. Whilst they are still ignorant they may possibly in their ignorance use this wretched argument, but once enlightened let them take the full responsibility on themselves if they persist in reiterating it. I did not intend to say anything on the nature of the disease, and I did not come here as a professor to open the minds of those who were ignorant on the subject by a professional lecture, and I trust my remarks will not be accepted as such. But I am driven to make a few further remarks on the natural history and the course of the disease. That my remarks may be supported by good authority let me trouble you with a few quotations. It seems to be a general impression here that the disease is easily cured and of very little moment. Dr. Cook then quoted a number of authorities to show that the disease had very terrible effects.

At this juncture Professor Peterson rose and said:—Mr. Chairman, I have found it exceedingly difficult to follow Dr. Cook's interesting speech on account of the way in which conversation is being carried on in front of me.

Mr. Nowrojee.—You had better go nearer to Dr. Cook, then.

The Chairman.—Go on, Dr. Cook.

Dr. Cook, proceeding, said—Dr. Aitkin, Professor of Pathology, Netley Medical School, stated that syphilis does not mean a merely local disease: it contaminates the system giving rise by a multiplication like that of small-pox poison to one of the most malignant, most lasting, and most destructive forms of a disease—poison—that affects the human frame. Even at an early period in medical history (16th century) syphilis was recognized as producing phthisis, and dropsy, and skin diseases, profoundly affecting the constitution. Van Swieton (17th century) taught that no organ escapes the influence of the poison. He recognizes it as the source of apoplexy, epilepsy, blindness, deafness, paralysis, and other diseases. In the present century Benjamin Bell is the first writer who put forth clinical facts in support of his belief that the poison caused blindness, deafness, phthisis, rheumatism epilepsy, mania. Dr. Balfour showed that in 1860 the loss of men, *i. e.*, the inefficiency in the British army, amounted annually to two and a half regiments. These figures are of great practical significance, but they do not tell us how many of those men became constitutionally contaminated by syphilis. But it may be said this is your statement of the case, and differs widely from that put forward by Mr. Geary and supported by great names. In order to explain which I mean it will be necessary very briefly to lay before you some facts concerning the nature of the disease. First, let me read to you some of the conflicting statements made regarding the cure of syphilis. [Extracts read] How, then, may we reconcile these opposing statements—of the curability or noncurability and consequent serious results. The researches of the last few years have thrown a flood of light on the nature of this disease—light, however, which has only made the sombre aspect of the case more dark, and shown that the disease we treat of is, so far as its course and natural history are concerned, almost incurable; and that medicines cannot stay its course or check effectively the onward progress when once commenced. The earlier writers fell into error by confounding the three venereal diseases more or less together. Many of the sequelæ were not recognized at all (although the earliest authors of the 15th century had appreciated them at their true worth). Ricord and John Hunter failed entirely to value some of the more prominent facts which are now universally acknowledged. If even at the present day many of the medical profession are but inadequately informed of the nature of syphilis—and some of Mr. Geary's extracts would seem to prove that—it is not wonderful that the lay public should be so ignorant of the nature of the disease. In order to clear this matter in your mind I must go a little further into detail. It is now clearly understood that true syphilis (to which the terms just quoted from Dr. Aitkin apply) is a blood poison, analogous to many others which afflict humanity, but differing from all in its course and results. Many of the blood poisons are familiar to the lay public—those caused by the bite of the mad dog and the cobra, are well understood, and their effects are for the most part sudden, unavoidable, and fatal. Some of the phenomena of rabies are not dissimilar from those of syphilis, it may be dormant for a time and may show its ultimate effects for months, and, it is said, some years after. Having described in detail the resemblance between the two diseases, Dr. Cook then proceeded to deal with a statement made by one of the opponents of the act who sought to prove that the disease was a trivial one. He said the speaker afterwards was disinclined to take on himself the onus of the statement and shielded himself behind the author of it. But I may be allowed to say that anyone who makes use of a statement in argument and uses it in a fight wields that statement as his own and is responsible for it. Can a man buy fireworks from a maker and let them off in a dangerous place and not take the results that follows, saying, "I did not make them; I simply bought them." I wish all who make statemants here would have the courage of their opinions. The prevalence of syphilitic taint amongst the masses of the people of Bombay is very great. Of all the patients admitted into the clinical wards of our hospital, the previous history is carefully taken by the clinical clerks in order to elicit whether any syphilitic taint exists. On a late occasion I put a question to the class of clinical clerks, without any command, to ascertain what in their experience as case writers was the proportion of cases thus affected, and the unanimous opinion was that it averaged between 60 and 80 per cent. I am convinced that considerably upwards of 50 per cent of all admitted have a previous syphilitic history! I would gladly wind up here without further comment, but I must say something of the charge which has been brought against the tenour of the act, the framers of the act, and against its supporters. It is said that the introduction of this act is calculated directly to facilitate and extend vice, and that the recognition of the evil and the means adopted to support it will confuse the conscience, and demoralize, deprave and degrade the moral sense. Other and stronger phrases have been used, and the intention of the supporters of the act has been called in question, and the blackest motives attributed to them. After the evidence I have adduced of the absolute necessity of adopting some measures to control the spread of this dire disease, and of the efficacy of the act to do what it proposes to attempt to do, you will, I think, credit us with nothing but the best motives. We believe in the truth of these propositions, and believing it, feel bound to do what in the face of calumny and the bitterest opposition we may be able to do. The tenor of the act is not to countenance vice, but to repress it, to restrict as far as possible its operation, to segregate the prostitutes, to prevent them from openly carrying on their calling in the public places of the city, to do away with the disgusting scenes which many of our streets exhibit, to lessen the opportunities of temptation, and to compel those whose evil propensities are not controlled to seek out the haunts of wickedness if they persist in vice. The moral condition of the women has always been in every city in which the act has been enforced an object of solicitude with the State, and long and consistent efforts have been made by the supporters of the measure to reform and save the wretched women. The evil is too great to be ignored, and its effects too awful. As Dr. de Chaumont, the Professor of Hygiene at Netley, says:—"An evil like this must not be treated in the shade; it will never be overcome till the public know its proportions; the

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on 27 June, 2017

deadly mists which cling round and poison the very basis of society can be dispersed only when the healing light of the sun falls upon them. It is at any rate encouraging to learn that the effect of the act has been greatly to improve the manners and habits of the women, to impose some restraint on them, and to restore to them something that in comparison with their former life may be called decency." And in another place :—" No act at the large stations has done great good in some other directions, especially as regards the women. Many women have been reclaimed, the horrible juvenile prostitution has almost ceased, and comparative decency has been taught them in the hospitals." Again, as regards the Plymouth districts, "the preventive and reclamatory effects of the act are quite as striking (in the curative). 252 names are stated to have been removed from the police list during one year, and of these 12-13ths were restored to the position in life which their conduct had apparently forfeited." And further with the diminished vice of prostitution, poverty, misery and wretchedness had been widely alleviated ; for whereas there were 900 cases in the work houses daring the three years before 1865, in the past three years less than 40 have been found ; and, on the other hand, a great amount of evidence could be brought to show that in those cities in which the act is non-existent, licentiousness, profligacy and outrages on public decency are rampant. In Madrid the police have no power of control over prostitution "unless the bad women" (says Professor Tardieu) "in the public thoroughfares and promenades become excessive, or the hospitals contain too large a number of severe cases. It is not a matter of astonishment in such a state of things to see outrages on decency multiply ; and in a single year 843 were noticed—a figure which is far from representing the actual number" Again :—" In Stockholm there are no regulations whatever, and according to Bayard Taylor it is the most licentious city in Europe." These, gentlemen, are surely sufficient proofs that the tenour of the act is not to extend vice, and that the supporters of it have the strongest reasons for believing that they are justified in supporting it for the very opposite results. But it is stated that on diminishing the amount of contagious disease an increase of vice will follow. This is an argument which may apparently greatly influence many of the well-meaning men who have signed the petition. But can it be gravely argued that the chief impediment to the commission of this vice is apprehension of the danger of contagion. Does a young man, carried away by passion, refrain because he fears the contraction of a disease, which, so far as he knows, may be cured in a week or two. So far as he knows, I say, for, alas ! so great is the ignorance on this point, that he knows nothing of the fearful results which may follow. Thanks to the fact that it is considered right to ignore this subject altogether, and rather than allow him to be warned in time, he is permitted first to fall into the danger and learn by bitter experience when too late of the nature of the curse he has brought upon himself. But surely the argument is a low and base one which assumes that fear of results is the best defence against crime. It would be a far nobler aim on the part of the clergy and instructors of youth to ignore this unworthy argument and to trust rather to raise the moral tone and fence round the rising youth with the armour of religious feeling and high principle that he might successfully resist the risings of temptation. I assert again, that this is the only true mode of nobly dealing with this evil, and that the other is utterly unworthy of the good men who have put it forward. And lastly, gentlemen, with regard to the fallacious, I might almost be justified in calling it mendacious, statement that the mere recognition of this evil by the State in State documents is degrading to the moral tone of society. And this is said in India of all places, where prostitution in its varied phases is a recognized institution—recognised alike by custom and still worse by religion. When classes of these women are known by distinct caste or class appelations such as Naikins, Bhavins, and Kusbins, who, though of different degrees of degradation, recognize prostitution in one form or the other as their peculiar rights. Whereas in the temples in Goa, and still nearer as at Jijuri, female children are devoted by their parents to this course in life, and the ægis of a so-called religion is thrown around them to support them in the practice. From a pamphlet, Dr. Cook then proceeded to read :—" No Bhavin will of her free consent ever think of contracting matrimony with a person of her own caste, as prostitution in their opinion is most honourable—it enriches them, and makes them their sole mistresses of their own liberty and property, having nobody to be in fear of and no one to rule them, and their protectors are ever ready at their command." Continuing, Dr. Cook said :—I have no wish to proceed with this subject. I should certainly never have alluded to it were it not necessary to show the falseness of an argument which has a glamour of nobleness, but an underlying spirit of falsity—a dead sea apple which you have only to put pressure on to show its rottenness. In conclusion I ask you if there are any still who do not see the wisdom of the whole of the enactment to lend at least your aid to the healing side of it. Ignore it if you will, but it is necessary for the State to use measures to segregate and put out of sight these women, to keep them under surveillance, and to insist on their being medically treated when diseased, and not look only on the other side of the matter. Let us come forward as willing, earnest helpers to the effort Government is making to establish a home for the sick, a help for the wretched, a cure for the diseased. (Applause).

The Chairman said he should have been glad if half an hour had been left to have concluded the discussion that afternoon ; but this was not possible as they had had a great deal of history that afternoon and a very interesting lecture on the subject before them, to which he, for one, had listened as patiently as he could under the circumstances. But it would be admitted that this was a most exceptional matter for a country which had at least a history of 3,000 years and which had never had such an institution as the one proposed. He wished, therefore, if the Corporation were prepared to sit longer and to give him half the patient attention they had bestowed upon Dr. Cook to sum up the arguments against the introduction of the Act. If the Corporation were not prepared to sit longer they must have another meeting on Friday. Several other members wished to speak on the subject, and he wished to do his part, for he fully accepted Dr. Cook's challenge, and had the courage of his convictions. He did not wish to throw the ægis of religion or the cloak of system over the matter ; he wished to take off all cloaks and to give his reply in the clearest possible manner and in the shortest compass. Having heard an interesting argument, interspersed with quotations for two hours that afternoon, and having listened to Mr. Dosabhoy for an hour and a half on another occasion, he was bound to say that, though he would be as brief as possible, he could not deal with all the facts in the course of a few minutes.

The meeting was then adjourned until to-morrow (Friday).

THE MUNICIPAL WORKSHOPS AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad to see from the letter from "Free Trade" in your contemporary of the 10th instant that the good old cult of Great Diana of the Ephesian is still alive among us, and that she does not want a Demetrius to do her the necessary honour.

"Free Trade" is undoubtedly right in saying that the ratepayers should not be called upon to pay for competition against themselves. But if the Municipal Workshops have "never paid their way even with the large amount of private and Government work that they have had," how can they have competed with the infinitely better managed private iron works, for which Demetrius is so very zealous. Have a perverse Government and besotted private individuals sent their work to be done *dear* and *ill* at the Municipal Workshops, when they could get it done *cheap* and *well* at private works ? Demetrius, my friend, you prove a little too much.

Either the work done at the Municipal Works is done better and cheaper than at private works, or else Government, private individuals, or the Corporation are blind in an unprecedented way to their own interests—which is it, Demetrius ?

As a matter of fact, work is done in the Municipal Workshops very much cheaper than it can be done outside ; and infinitely cheaper than it used to be done when such supplies were made under the auspices of the gang of philanthropists whose spokesman "Free Trade" is not ashamed to be.

Demetrius is further exercised in his mind to learn that hands are turned off, and machines stand idle when Government work is not on hand. Has our friend ever heard of "overtime ?"

Further, your correspondent shows a knowledge of Mr. Grant's office matters which is truly surprising as to an alleged large balance unpaid for. His contempt for the facts in this case is only equalled by his feeling for Mr. Grant, who will, no doubt, appreciate it at its proper worth.

The fact is that there is no bag hung up in the works where the gang of philanthropists above alluded to can go for Dusturi. Good work at the Municipal Workshops is done for the Municipality at rates which defy competition, and of a quality that cannot be approached in Bombay. Hence this outcry—and if "Free Trade" could have his own way, the cost of iron and other work turned out for the Municipality would be doubled, and Demetrius and his friends would become suddenly silent as to the Virtues of their Diana of the Dusturi'ans. But when any one can see "with half eye," as the saying is, what the zeal and scarcely veiled object of these innocent enthusiasts is, why dilate further on the disadvantages (to the ratepayers) of good fat contracts, and of the arts of defamation and conspiracy by which the sweets thereof are sought to be acquired ?

Bombay, Aug. 11. PAUL.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION REPORT.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

BUT great as is the loss of life which has attended these terrible visitations, we are not without hope that their effects will in future be gradually diminished in intensity, partly by the more efficient character of the relief given, partly by the extension of the means of communication and development of internal trade, and partly by that greater preparedness of the people to meet them which grows from the increase of thrift and resourcefulness, and the accumulation of capital due to a settled and civilised Government. It is, we believe, demonstrable that the effects produced by the famine of 1876-78 on the general prosperity of the country have been less disastrous than those of former calamities, none of which were more grievous, and most of which were not to be compared to it in severity. The famine of 1770 resulted in widespread desolation of the most afflicted districts, so that we read of "depopulation and ruin," "the thinness of the inhabitants," "many hundreds of villages entirely depopulated," "half the ryots credibly reported to have perished," and a complete disorganization among the landed classes which lasted for many years. The famine of 1803 struck such a blow at the prosperity of Khandesh and Ahmednaggar that even in 1867 the traces of its ravages were still visible in the ruins of deserted villages which had not been repopulated. In the famine of 1833 much land went out of cultivation in the Guntur district that even in 1850 the land revenue was only three-fourths of what it had been in 1832. In 1837, in the North-Western Provinces, "the pressure was so great that the ordinary bonds of society seemed to be broken by it. In 1841 "the still deserted lands and abandoned houses" in the Etawah district bore evidence to the devastation and waste of life, and during the next five years the land revenue continued to be less by 12 per cent. than in the period preceding the famine. Colonel Baird Smith, from whom the above quotation is made, testified that similar effects were hardly noticeable in 1860-61, and this he attributed to the increased power of resistance and self-support among the landowners following the introduction of long-term settlemnts, which dated from about 1840. Still more remarkable are the facts recorded in the agricultural statistics of Bombay and Madras for the year 1877-78. In Madras the area occupied exceeded by 50,000 acres that of 1874-75, and the land revenue was eight lakhs of rupees in excess of the average demand before the famine. In Bombay there was an actual increase of 70,000 acres of revenue-paying occupied land in excess of the previous year, and the land revenue was increased by one lakh over that of 1876-77, and by 4½ lakhs over the average of the last 10 years. "Thus," as the Secretary of State remarked, "in a year itself of deficiency of crops, depression of trade, and general unhealthiness, which immediately succeeded the most calamitous famine of modern times, the facts testify to a remarkable development of the power of the agricultural classes to resist and recover from the effects of unfavourable seasons." We may hope that the same recuperative power of the country will manifest itself more and more clearly in future ; and that it will, by degrees, extend from the landowning classes to all parts of the population.

The Commissioners make the following observations about famine experiences in India before 1876 :—In Bengal a long immunity from famine had encouraged a belief in the improbability of its occurrence, and had left the local officers without any direct experience as to the proper methods of relief. The province of Orissa, to which neither nature nor art had supplied the means of constant communication, found itself in 1865, on the almost total failure of its rice crops, suddenly devoid of sustenance, and a very large mortality ensued before the tardy action of the Government afforded any material assistance. The painful lesson taught by this calamity sank deep into the minds alike of the rulers of the country and of the English public, and its results were apparent in the administration of the famine, which three years afterwards visited the North-Western Provinces, and still more in that which in 1873-74 was experienced in Behar. In 1868 every district officer in the North-Western Provinces was reminded that "he would be held personally responsible that no death occurred from starvation which could have been avoided by any exertion or arrangement on his part or on the part of his subordinates," and an outlay on a very large scale was incurred in the measures adopted by the Government for the employment and relief of the population. In the famine of 1873-74, the memories of Orissa led to the resolution that, so far as money, seal, and skill could avail, no such effects should be produced by the similar visitation in Behar. The whole energies of the Government were strained to the utmost, and every appliance at the command of the State was brought to bear on the task before it. Prudential considerations were subordinated to the paramount necessity of relieving distress and obviating mortality ; life was preserved, but money was spent profusely, and a famine of unusual brevity and of no exceptional severity was found to have involved an expenditure of about 6½ millions, or as much as had been spent in every form of relief in the previous famines since the commencement of the century. These results brought prominently to notice the position of the Indian Exchequer with reference to future claims upon it of like nature, and the Government of India came to the conclusion that the periodical recurrence of famine ought henceforth to enter into its calculations when making provision for its ordinary wants from year to year, so that the expenses involved in famine relief—which it was fully recognized must certainly be large—should no longer be permitted to add to the permanent debt of the country, and thus to throw a constantly increasing burden on posterity. It was in these circumstances that the Government found itself when the drought of 1876 came upon Southern India. The great magnitude of the difficulty to be met became apparent before the end of that year ; a calamity had to be faced, which, judging from the area affected and the completeness of the failure of the harvests, seemed likely to exceed in gravity anything that had occurred of the present century. With the experience of 1873-74 fresh in their memories, the Government conveyed to their officers engaged in conducting the measures of relief a warning as to the extreme importance of guarding against wasteful expenditure. The prudence of such a caution was shown by the fact that in consequence of the long duration of the famine and the extensive area over which it spread, the direct outlay on relief eventually reached the sum of nearly 8 millions, thus raising the whole amount spent in five years between 1873 and 1878 to no less than 17 millions sterling, besides about 1¼ millions lent to Native States to assist them in carrying out measures of relief.

With regard to the expense of famine, the report says :—The experience of 1876-77 led to the re-affirmation and more complete carrying out of the financial policy initated in 1874 of regarding the liability to meet the necessary outlay for famine relief as one to be provided for from annual income and provision was accordingly made in 1878, by a re-adjustment of the public income and expenditure, for securing a yearly surplus of 1½ millions sterling to discharge this obligation. This arrangement, while it has offered a pledge of the recognition by the State of its responsibility for giving relief on a scale commensurate with the wants of the people, has at the same time supplied the source from which such relief may be henceforth afforded with confidence and promptitude, whenever the necessity arises.

A main cause of the disastrous consequences of Indian famines, and one of the greatest difficulties in the way of providing relief in an effectual shape, is to be found in the fact that the great mass of the population directly depends on agriculture, and that there is no other industry from which any considerable part of the community derives its support. The result must be that the part of the population which is in excess of the requirements of agriculture eats up the profits that would otherwise spring from the industry of the community. It is not surprising that in a country thus situated material progress is slow.

The precise circumstances under which it becomes right and necessary that the resources of the State should be applied to the relief of want or suffering must differ in different countries, but the general conditions by which the obligation is governed appear to be these :(1), that the calamity shall be one which places it beyond the power of an individual to obtain the requisite relief or efficacious remedy otherwise than with the aid of the State ; and (2), that the intervention of the State is likely to produce a practically beneficial result. There can be no doubt that a calamity, such as famine, exceptional in its nature and arising from causes wholly beyond human control, which deprives an entire population of its customary food-supply and arrests the ordinary employments of the wage-earning classes, is one which in a country such as India wholly transcends individual effort and power of resistance. It accordingly becomes a paramount duty of the State to give all practicable assistance to the people in time of famine, and to devote all its available resources to this end ; and this duty is emphasized by the fact that the Government stands in the place of landlord to the agriculturists, who form the great mass of the population. It is desirable to point out that an obligation, such as that above stated, cannot be confined to the protection of the community against the loss of life or the extreme suffering consequent on famine, but necessarily extends to the provision of similar help against other calamities, such as the destruction caused by the inundations which attend cyclones, by great epidemics or other causes of suffering and mortality. As the gradual enlargement of the scale of relief in time of famine has followed on the more complete recoguition of the possibility of meeting the evil, so, no doubt, will it be with respect to these other visitations. In the fulness of time it may be hoped that sanitary and other precautions will take a more prominent place among the practical measures by which the community protects itself against various destructive agencies, some of which are hardly less deadly than famine, though the form which they assume may be less apparent, and may produce less effect on the imagination.

To secure compliance with the second condition which prescribes that the interference of the State shall be practically beneficial, there are certain important limitations by which the administration of relief must be restricted. The British administration of India, with so many of the latest appliances of civilization and science at its command, has in many respects fundamentally changed the position of the people for the better ; it has given a check to some of the great causes of mortality at work among them, it has provided many inestimable advantages, and has added much to the power of the community to improve their condition. It must be remembered, however, that all such advantages tend at the same time to favour the increase of the population, and to add to the pressure on the means of subsistence. It becomes, therefore, especially important that the Government, when it has to deal with calamities, such as famines, should so frame its measures as to avoid every tendency to relax in the people the sense of the obligation which rests on them to provide for their own support by their own labour, to cultivate habits of thrift and forethought, and, as far as possible, to employ the surplus of years of plenty to meet the wants of years of scarcity. The great object of saving life and giving protection from extreme suffering may not only be as well secured, but in fact will be far better secured, if proper care be taken to prevent the abuse and demoralisation which all experience shows to be the consequence of ill-directed and excessive distribution of charitable relief.

(To be continued.)

THE FRENCH NATIONAL FETE.

THE great national fête in commemoration of the taking of the Bastille was celebrated in Paris on Wednesday, July 14th, and being favoured with splendid weather, proved a brilliant success. When the booming of cannon at eight in the morning ushered in the rejoicings of the day, Paris was profusely decorated with triumphal arches, flags, banners, and streamers, the ensigns of England, America, and other nations being mingled in many spots with the omnipresent tricolour, which not only adorned houses and public buildings, but cabs and omnibuses, horses' heads, parasols, women's caps, and men's button holes. The fashionable quarters, though not absolutely bare, were very sparingly arrayed with flags ; but this sullenness had only the effect on Paris as a whole of a drop taken from a bucket. The artisan and small shopkeeper districts had an unmistakable lead. Belleville, Montmartre, and the faubourgs of St. Denis and St. Martin were a mass of bunting and arches. Narrow by-streets and alleys, which certainly could not have been impelled by desire of admiration for few, but the people of the locality caught sight of them, were adorned with a lavishness which argued no small amount of self-denial. As compared with their means, the working and lower middle class undoubtedly taxed themselves to a far greater extent than the rest of the community. Next, in zeal stood trade and commerce, the wholesale houses round the Rue du Sentier, and the shops on the grand Boulevards and principal streets, which were profusely decorated. The professional and small *rentier* class showed less exuberance, and the rear was brought up by the Champs Elysées and the Faubourg St. Germain, the denizens of which, though mostly, doubtless, out of town, might, of course, if so disposed, have instructed their *concierges* to make up for their absence. No greater contrast can be conceived than that between the Champs Elysées, with its meagre display of flags, and some usually squalid street at the foot of Montmartre, with every window decked with flags, fronts ready for illumination, and festoons or triumphal arches over the by-passer's head at short intervals. This, however, was to be expected, and the wonder would have been if stately mansions had cordially shared in a Republican festival commemorating the downfall of the Monarchy. The churches, however, being municipal property, had groups of flags ranged outside, and on several of them illuminations were prepared, in common with other public buildings. The shops were nearly all closed, the bourse and the public schools were taking holiday, and the streets were thronged with citizens, country people, and foreigners. Full, however, as Paris was during the middle of the day, one would have imagined from the appearance of the Bois de Boulogne that the city had been deserted. Though the review was not to commence till halfpast 12, the railway and all the other conveyances for reaching the Bois were crowded with passengers from 8 o'clock. By 9 all the stands allotted to those invited by ticket were full, and hundreds of ticket-holders had to content themselves with chairs or standing-room in the area at the foot of stands. Mr. Grévy arrived punctually at half-past 12, and took his seat, surrounded by the three other Presidents—M. Gambetta, M. Léon Say, and M. de Freycinet. All the troops presented arms, and two guns were fired from the bank of the Seine. General Farre, Minister of War, then took up his position below the stand facing the President, and all the generals in command of army corps throughout France placed themselves on his right and left. The President then addressed them as follows :—

"Officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers who represent the French army at this solemnity,—The Government of the Republic is happy to find itself in the presence of this truly national army, which France moulds out of the best part of herself, giving to it all her youth—that is to say, her dearest, most generous, and most valiant possession—imbuing it thus with her own spirit and feelings, animating it with her own life, and receiving from it in return sons trained in the hardy school of military discipline, whence they bring back into civil life respect for authority, a feeling of duty, and a spirit of devotion together with that flower of honour and patriotism and those manly virtues of the profession of arms so eminently calculated to form men and citizens (prolonged cheering). If the country has spared nothing to raise its army, the army has spared nothing to second the efforts of the country, and by application to work, by study, by instruction, and by discipline, it has become to France a guarantee for the respect which is due to her and of the peace which she desires to preserve. I congratulate you on this, and I thank you (cheers). It is with these feelings that the Government of the Republic is about to present these colours to you (cheers). Accept them as a pledge of its profound sympathy for the army. Accept them as witnesses to your bravery, your fidelity to duty, your devotion to France, who confides to you, with these noble insignia, the defence of her honour, her territory, and her laws."

The President's speech was received with rounds of applause, and the cries of *"Vive la République !" "Vive Grévy !"* were heard in every quarter.

The Minister of War then inspected the soldiers, and afterwards a march past took place. Several of the Generals in command were loudly cheered by the spectators, and the men, as they returned into Paris, were greeted with prolonged plaudits. In every quarter of the city there was some demonstration, and the day was observed as a universal holiday. Especially in the working class quarters there was great enthusiasm. The illuminations in the evening were of a very brilliant character, the chief displays being along the Boulevards and the Champs Elysées, at the Tuileries and Luxembourg palaces and in the Place de la Republique. The streets were thronged, the "Marseillaise" was frequently sung by the crowds, and petards were let off in all directions. Displays of fireworks were given in six different places—namely, the Arc de Triomphe, Montmartre, the Place du Trone, the Point du Jour Viadu, the Place de l'Observatoire, and the Buttes Chaumont. The largest assemblage gathered at the Arc de Triomphe, where a colossal figure representing the Republic was the great attraction. M. Gambetta made tour through the central quarters and the Boulevard St. Martin, stopping at the Place de la République, where he was enthusiastically cheered, and shook hands with a number of bystanders. The bells of the church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois pealed out the "Marseillaise" amid the cheers of the crowd, who, it is stated, were everywhere very good-humoured.

Among the minor incidents of the fête may be mentioned the fairs round the Bourse and on the outer Boulevards, the outdoor concerts given at several points, the unveiling of statues of Ledru Rollin and Baudin, brass bands in the costume of 1793, outdoor speeches by students, troops of young men, in many cases bearing Chinese lanterns, marching through the streets singing the "Marseillaise," squibs, and open-air dancing wherever asphalte paving and an open space admit of it. Shortly after nine o'clock, while the fireworks were in full train, a smart shower set in, causing quite a stampede for the shelter of the various colonnades. Happily, the sky cleared after an hour, and at midnight the streets were almost as thronged as ever. The *abandon* with which Frenchmen throw themselves into a festival was never more strikingly exemplified. Never, too, within the memory of Parisians, had so colossal an effort been made to provide one of those festivities which are the surest way of delighting them. A striking proof of the universality of the celebration was that even the Jesuit schools were constrained to give their boys a holiday, though, as may be supposed, this went rather against the grain.

THE ETON AND HARROW MATCH.

WERE fashion to extend its patronage to all the first-class matches of the season, people who care less for picnicking than for the play would indeed find that to sport was as tedious as to work. To stand on tiptoe for the best part of a couple of days is a feat entailing no small amount of exertion, and it is not a little provoking to have the very limited view so obtained obscured from time to time by a full-sized parasol ; while to have some of the powder and grease transferred from its proper place—on a footman's head—to the back of one's coat is a little contretemps not generally looked for at a cricket match. But, after all, one ought not to mind these things. It is good for cricket that there are two fashionable fixtures in the season, for the amount realized by the increased charge for admission enables the M.C.C. to arrange a lengthy list of matches, and so to provide a remunerative summer's work for the civil and deserving ground men. Like other matches this year, that between Eton and Harrow was to some extent interfered with by rain, not so much from the spectators' as from the players' point of view. From the look of the weather on the 9th inst. at breakfast-time, few people would have ventured to foretell that the after-part of the day would turn out as it did, but the rain told upon the wickets. Harrow were lucky in winning the toss, for although the wet ground was not favourable to long scores, it was well calculated to rob the bowling of its spin and twist. Then the warm sun, which made its welcome appearance soon after noon, coupled with the drying properties of Lord's, soon caked the surface of the ground, and by the time that Eton went in the wicket was decidedly a difficult one for the batsman. A similar thing happened on the following day ; the ground was not in the one condition all day, so that it was not possible to see the rival elevens perform under quite the same circumstances.

Having won the toss, the Harrow captain, of course, chose first innings. Ramsay and A. F. Kemp went in, and were not long in putting on 21, when the latter was bowled by one of Paravicini's fast ones. The first three wickets produced 65 runs, nothing important occurring till Hadow, the eighth man, came in, and sustained the reputation of the family name by carrying out his bat for 28, the innings closing for 148. The first innings of Eton began cautiously, seven out of the first ten overs being maidens. At 86, both of the first comers, Lord Throwley and Lord Curzon, had retired to the pavilion, and then Paravicini did good service for his school by making 35, which, with the exception of Hughes-Onslow's 34, was the only material contribution to the score. The total of the Light Blues amounted to 107, or 41 behind Harrow, whose second innings ran to 142, Hadow again distinguishing himself by making 49. With 183 runs to get, Eton commenced their second innings, which began disastrously, the first wicket falling for three runs. The tenth went at 88, of which number Polhill-Turner scored 34, not out, by some very careful play, Harrow thus winning the match by 95 runs. This result was rather unexpected, opinion being generally in favour of Eton, their chance being described as a 13 to 8 one. There is no doubt that the best eleven won, Harrow being the stronger both in batting and bowling. Ramsay, the brothers Kemp, and Hadow, were perhaps the pick of the team with the bat, all four showing good hitting powers combined with defence. Martineau should make a good bat, as he has a long reach ; his 21 in the first innings was a decidedly creditable performance. In Lucas Harrow have a first rate bowler, who will certainly be heard of again ; he bowls a good length, and the ground on both days suited him exactly, and rendered him very difficult to play. He got seven of the Eton wickets in the first innings ; three c. and b. ; one l.-b.-w. ; and three were caught off him. Only one man was bowled, and that by A. F. Kemp, a bowler with a delivery suspiciously like a throw. Ramsay, the fast bowler of the eleven, got five wickets altogether. On the Eton side, Paravicini was the best bat ; indeed, so far as could be judged, he seemed to be the best in the two elevens. Polhill-Turner, whose career was out short in the first innings, does not boast of the most graceful style, but in the second innings he showed a most stubborn defence, being really the only one on his side who played Lucas's bowling ; he kept the rising balls down, stopped the shooters, and could not be lured into indulging in a risky hit. Paravicini took twelve wickets ; he is a fast bowler, and would most likely be still more effective on a harder wicket. Bainbridge, the slow bowler, was rather handicapped by the soft ground. Between the fielding of the two sides there was not much to choose ; it was for the most part smart and sure, the mistakes not being more numerous than one sees in nine matches out of ten. On the Harrow side Martineau and McNeill, two "boys" standing something over six feet, were conspicuous by their exertion in saving 4's at the boundary. In spite of the good fielding of Harrow during the second innings of Eton, it was curious how many of the latter side escaped being run out. Runs were wanted badly, so the batsmen set about stealing them ; the fielders picked up the ball cleanly and returned it, in accordance with strict rule to the wicket-keeper. Had it been thrown up to the bowler, the Eton score would have been less than it was. One of the features of the match was the wicket-keeping, which on both sides was decidedly above the average of school-cricket. Public school matches have sometimes been voted slow affairs ; but if the play is not on all points equal to that of men, there is nevertheless a special interest attaching to them as affording the earliest appearance of those who will hereafter figure in the university elevens, and represent the gentlemen of England, in both of which teams some of the youthful heroes of last week are certain to be included by-and-by. Appended is the score :—

HARROW.	1st Inn.		2nd Inn.
R C Ramsay, c Newton, b Paravicini	28	b Paravicini	11
A F Kemp, b Paravicini	15	c Curzon, B Throwley	18
P H Martineau, c Paravinic, b Bainbridge	21	b Paravicini	3
J Dunn, c Grenfell, b Bainbridge	0	b Paravicini	15
M C Kemp, b Paravicini	9	c and b Bainbridge	14
F W Stancomb, c and b Bainbridge	3	not out	8
W E Bolitho, b Bainbridge	12	b Paravicini	1
F W Pember, c and b Paravicini	9	b Paravicini	11
E M Hadow, not out	28	c Onslow, b Bainbridge	49
F G L Lucas, b Paravicini	10	b Paravicini	0
R J McNeill, c and b Jardine.	5	b Paravicini	9
B 1, l-b 1, w 1	3	B 2, w 2	4
Total	148	Total	142

ETON.	1st Inn.		2nd Inn.
Lord Throwly, c M C Kemp, b Ramsay	14	b Lucas	0
Lord Curzon, c and b Lucas	9	c M C Kemp, b Lucas	11
P J de Paravicini, b A F Kemp	35	b A F Kemp	9
P St L Grenfell, c A F Kemp b Ramsay	11	c and b A F Kemp	0
A J Polhill-Turner, c and b Lucas	1	not out	34
A Hughes-Onslow, c and b Lucas	24	b A F Kemp	6
W F Cave, l b w, b Lucas	0	c M C Kemp, b Ramsay	10
B Davenport, c Bolitho, b Lucas	1	c Hadow, b Ramsay	2
H W Bainbridge, c A F Kemp b Lucas	5	b Ramsay	1
A E Newton, not out	7	c M C Kemp, b A F Kemp	3
I Jardine, c Ramsay b Lucas	0	run out	3
		B 5, l-b 1, w 1	5
Total	107	Total	88